Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

182 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE COUNCIL No. 4, Order United American Mechanics, W. J. O. Young, Councillor; J. H. Brown, Recording Secretary; meets every Monday evening.

DORRINGTON COMMANDERY No. 79, People's Five Year Benefit Order, John J. Peckham, Commander, David Stevens, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

EXCELSIOR LODGE No. 49, I. O. of O. F., Geo. R. Chase, Noble Grand; Wm. H. Boone, Secretary; meets every Tuesday evening.

MALBONE LODGE No 93, N. E. O. P., John J. Peckham, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, A. K. McMahon, President; J. J. Butler, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 336, K. of H., Dictator, Henry R. Lawton; Reporter, C. H. Chace; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings.

REDWOOD LODGE No 11, K. of P., Julius G. Lutz, Chancellor Commander; Herbert L. Marsh, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain, John H. Wetherell; Daniel P. Ball, Recorder; meets last Friday evening in each month.

Local Matters.

That Newport Swill.

The report from Middletown last week to the effect that Newport swill had drifted in from the sea, covered the Second Beach, filled the fishermen's seines and peopled the surf along the shores with man-eating sharks, must have been considerably exaggerated, as it was supposed an investigation would prove.

The "large quantity of swill" strewed along the sands of the beach has been reduced to a few strawberry boxes and some other like rubbish and the sharks have vanished.

The matter was brought before the town council at its meeting Monday, but the members refused to be scared and after listening courteously to what was said upon the subject decided that all the action necessary in the premises was covered by the resolution passed in July, 1891.

Our Middletown friends don't want the Newport swill and they don't propose to have it, but they have no desire to hold Newport responsible for everything that washes up on their shores even though some of it may be objectionable, and Mr. Horgan, who is certainly doing everything in his power to make the system perfect, will continue with his contract of towing the swill to sea for some time to come.

The Newport season is not to be unrepresented, says Cholly Knickerbocker in the N. Y. Recorder, I notice, as far as English nobility is concerned, for Lady Boughey is to visit Mrs. Walter Bowne Lawrence, who has a cottage at Newport, this month, a little later on. Lady Boughey's husband, Sir Thomas Boughey, is a nephew of Vice-Admiral Fletcher, who made a name for himself in the Crimean war. I mention this fact for the benefit of some of my fellow chappies who may want to be posted if they are presented to Lady Boughy at Newport. I presume McAllister will give one of his subscription picnics in Lady Boughey's honor. 'Tis the least he can do.

The fourth race meeting of the Newport County Hunt will be given at Aquidneck Park on Friday, August 26. There are six races on the card, including a sweepstakes and a half-mile dash on the flat for ponies, a mile flat race for horses, a 2½ mile steeple-chase, a manican race, similar to the one that caused so much amusement at the last meet, and a bicycle race, open to riders from Newport, Jamestown or Middletown. It is expected to have a number of new ponies on hand and that the pony races will be especially good.

Prof. T. Nelson Dale, who has made his home in Newport for several years, has accepted a position with the United States Geological Survey, and will henceforth reside in Washington. Prof. Dale and his family have won many friends during their stay in Newport, and they will be greatly missed.

The children of Emmanuel Church Sunday School enjoyed their annual picnic at Southwick's Grove Tuesday.

POLO CUP MATCHES.

A Week's Tournament at the Westchester Club Grounds—Large Audiences and Excellent Play.

The polo tournament for cups offered by the Westchester Club opened at the club's Newport grounds Monday and the finales will be played next Monday, today's play being omitted on account of the annual coaching parade and other counter attractions.

Each day's match has been closely contested and full of exciting play from start to finish, with the exception of Monday's which was omitted all together, the Newports defaulting to the Country Club. An excellent exhibition game was substituted, however, in which Messrs. H. P. Whitney, W. K. Thorn, E. K. Stow and C. C. Baldwin played in different innings for the yellows, and Messrs. Stanley Mortimer, T. A. Havemeyer, Jr., E. C. Potter, and August Belmont, for the blues.

ROCKAWAYS VS. MEADOW BROOKS.

The second day, Tuesday, brought in opposition the Rockaway and Meadow Brook Clubs, with players on either side that made them the strongest teams which it would be possible to select, and the result was the fleetest and most exciting game ever witnessed on the Newport grounds. The players were as follows: Rockaways—Foxhall Keene, J. E. Cowdin, J. S. Stevens, and R. La Montague, with a handicap of 10, 8, 4 and 3 goals respectively; Meadow Brooks—Thos. Hitchcock, Jr., O. W. Bird, August Belmont, and Moses Taylor, with a handicap of 7, 6, 6, and 4 goals respectively. The game was played under the rules adopted by the Association of three intervals of actual play of 20 minutes each, with ten minutes rest between and two minutes rest between each goal; a half-goal forfeiture for a foul and a quarter-goal for a safety knock-out, and it opened with two goals on the Meadow Brook's score. The summary of the game is as follows:

FIRST INTERVAL.

Goal.	Team.	Made by.	Time. M. S.
1.	Meadow Brooks,	Hitchcock,	.10
2.	Rockaways,	Stevens,	11.00
	Time called.		5.00

SECOND INTERVAL.

1.	Meadow Brooks,	Hitchcock,	17.00
2.	Meadow Brooks,	Belmont,	2.00
	Time called		1.00

THIRD INTERVAL.

1.	Rockaways,	Stevens,	4.00
2.	Rockaways,	Keene,	1.00
3.	Rockaways,	Stevens,	9.00
4.	Meadow Brooks,	Hitchcock,	4.30

With the handicap and a safety knock-out the Meadow Brooks won by ¾ goal.

MYOPIAS VS. RAVENS.

The third match, Wednesday, was between the Myopias and the Ravens, two Boston clubs, and, though less scientific than the preceding one, was thoroughly well contested and highly interesting throughout. The summary is as follows:

FIRST INTERVAL.

Goal.	Team.	Made by.	Time. M. S.
1	Myopias	Shaw,	0 30
2	Ravens,	W. Eustis,	3 00
3	Ravens,	G. Eustis,	5 00
4	Ravens,	Stow,	4 30
5	Myopias,	Shaw,	1 00
6	Time called		3 00

SECOND INTERVAL.

1	Myopias,	Shaw,	4 00
2	Myopias,	Shaw,	3 30
3	Myopias,	Appleton,	4 00
4	Rovers,	W. Eustis,	0 30
5	Myopias,	J. Eustis,	4 30
6	Myopias,	Fay,	1 30
7	Time called		2 00

THIRD INTERVAL

1	Myopias,	Shaw,	9 00
2	Myopias,	Appleton,	5 00
3	Myopias,	Shaw,	4 30
4	Time called		3 30

The actual score, counting handicaps, knock-outs for safety and fouls, was Myopias 11, Ravens 10¾.

MEADOW BROOK VS. MORRIS COUNTY.

The fourth in the tournament was played Thursday between the Meadow Brook Club and the Morris County Country Club, and was a well contested and highly exciting game. The total handicaps of the Meadow Brooks was 23 against that of 16 of the Morris County's, thus giving the latter club seven goals before a stroke had been made, and the Morris County's won by a score of 10 to 6½, they having forfeited a half-goal by a foul made by Francke against Hitchcock in the third inning. The summary of the game is as follows:

FIRST INTERVAL.

Goal.	Team.	Made by.	Time. M. S.
1.	Meadow Brooks,	Hitchcock,	9.00
	Time out,		11 00

SECOND INTERVAL.

2.	Meadow Brooks,	Williams,	12.30
3.	Morristowns,	Lord,	1.00
4.	Meadow Brooks,	Williams,	1.30
5.	Morristowns,	Lord,	3.00
6.	Meadow Brooks,	Nicoll,	3.30
	Time up,		4.00
	Fouls, Morristowns, 1.		

THIRD INTERVAL.

7.	Meadow Brooks,	Williams,	8.30
8.	Meadow Brooks,	Hitchcock,	7.00
9.	Morristowns,	Francke,	4.00
	Time up.		.30

MYOPIAS VS. COUNTRY CLUB.

Yesterday's game was between the winners of Wednesday's game and the Country Club and was unfinished when we went to press.

Today there will be a special match for four cups offered by the Westchester Club, to be won outright, and the finals in the tournament will be played Monday. The contesting teams in today's match will consist of four players each, to be drawn from a large list of entries which includes the names of the very best players, and it promises to be an exceptionally fine match game.

Mr. and Mrs. William O. Gladding have returned from a pleasant sojourn at the White Mountains.

The New Patrol Wagon.

Newport has at last got a police patrol wagon and ambulance combined, which is, to say the least, more in accordance with the requirements of the department than anything we have ever had before. The makers, Charles Waugh & Co., of Cambridgeport, Mass. are considered leaders in this line of work, having furnished a large number of other cities, and they have given Newport not only all of the good points of those in use by other cities, but have also added many new features which are decided improvements.

The wagon contains a portable stretcher and self-adjusting table which can be instantly put in use for the reception of sick or disabled persons, allowing ample space in the aisle of the wagon for attendants, and when not in use it is held with a clamp spring to the edge of the seat, thus leaving the body with full capacity for raiding or other purposes, and when used as an ambulance a portable top is easily applied. Four iron rings are fastened to the floor to which violent or unruly prisoners can be bound. Movable cushions covered with leather are provided for the seats along the side, under which there is ample box room for blankets, ropes, stakes and other necessary articles for use at a fire, while under the driver's seat are two compartments for surgeons' kit and medicine chest.

The brake which controls the rear wheels is operated from the centre of the foot board and is self-acting when the drivers' foot is removed. The gong, which has a loud clear ring, is operated at the right of the brake. The lamps on either side of the driver's seat are so hung that they can be removed and used as search or warning lights if required. The vehicle is painted a deep blue with gold ornamentation, and brass railings around the sides, the driver's seat and the stops add very much to its appearance. It has a large carrying capacity and being hung low is very easy of access, advantages which cannot fail to be appreciated.

Councilmen McCormick and Openshaw, who have had entire charge of the purchase of the new ambulance, deserve the gratitude of the whole city for the good manner in which they have discharged their duties and obtained a conveyance that is a triumph of mechanical skill and second to none in its line.

The Subscription Ball.

The Newport Casino gave its annual subscription ball Wednesday night, and, it being considerable earlier than usual, it was the first grand ball of the Newport season. The handsome little theatre had been turned over to Colonel Landers the day before for the usual decorations and when it was illuminated ready for the guests it presented a most attractive scene. The broad piazzas, both upstairs and down, were enclosed and their entire lengths were hung with many-colored Japanese lanterns making a very beautiful effect. The walls of the dance hall proper were hung with most elegant and costly rugs and draperies, loaned for the occasion by Messrs. Sypher & Co., and the stage and the approach to the theatre were beautified by a profusion of potted plants and palms tastefully arranged.

The dancers did not begin to arrive until about 11 o'clock, but from that time until midnight the carriage approach was an unbroken line of fashionable equipages.

Music was furnished by the full Newport Band and by Mullaly's orchestra. The supper was provided by Mr. Walter Bussell, the popular Casino caterer, and was, as are all his efforts, first class in every particular.

The affair as a whole was the most satisfactory ever given, no complaints being made by the patrons, for which fact great credit is due to the careful attention given to the arrangements by Messrs. E. L. Winthrop and T. F. Cushing of the executive committee and to the Casino employees, from the superintendent down, for the promptness with which they attended to every detail.

A Busy Man.

Mr. Bussell of the Newport Casino has acquired an enviable reputation as a caterer and he and his large corps of chefs and waiters are in constant demand by our summer people. In addition to the regular business of the Casino grill rooms, which are under his charge, Mr. Bussell will serve a dinner to Count Chessaloup Loubat and 25 or 30 guests tomorrow night in the private rooms of the Casino, and will be the caterer for the supper-dances to be given at the Casino by Col. J. N. Bonaparte and Mr. Centre Hitchcock on the 24th and 30th instants respectively. He also catered for Mr. W. W. Sherman's dinner-dance last Tuesday and the Casino subscription ball Wednesday night, which were leading society events of the week, and today he will provide the lunch at Bateman's for the coaching club.

Mr. John W. Tayer is confined to his house by serious illness.

Shiloh Church Anniversary.

The anniversary and donation entertainment given Rev. H. N. Jeter at Masonic Hall, Thursday evening, by the Shiloh Baptist church, proved a complete success in every particular. Upwards of 600 persons were present, and the exercises, consisting of addresses by prominent clergymen from abroad, readings, music and refreshments, were attended with great interest. Rev. Dr. Randolph, of the Central Baptist church, this city, presided, and among the principal speakers were Rev. Edmund Kelley, of New Bedford, who assisted in the organization of the Shiloh church in 1861, and Rev. Walter H. Brooks, D. D., of Washington, a synopsis of whose remarks will appear in next week's MERCURY.

Congratulatory letters were received from many persons who were unable to be present including Rev. J. O. Johnson, of Providence, Rev. Henry C. Graves, of New Bedford, who preached Rev. Mr. Jeters ordination sermon 17 years ago, Rev. Dr. Cutter of Channing church, Sergeant and Mrs. Morrell, of Dutch Island, and Francis B. Peckham, Esq., of this city. Also a letter from "A Friend" enclosing $5.

Big Night at the Beach.

There is to be a new departure at the bathing beach next Tuesday evening in the way of illuminations, fireworks, music, etc. The display of fireworks will be the feature and an unusually fine exhibition is promised. Before and during the display there will be a concert by the Newport band stationed on board tug Aquidneck which will be at anchor in front of the pavilion. See notice in advertising columns.

The seventh annual report of the State Board of Agriculture, to the General Assembly at its January session, has been printed and is now ready for distribution. It makes a pamphlet of nearly 300 pages and covers many matters of interest and importance. Mr. John J. Peckham, member of the Board from this county, has had several hundred copies of the report placed with Mr. Geo. A. Weaver on Broadway, for distribution among the farmers on the island.

Tuesday night the local post of the Salvation Army, under Capt. McDonald, was reinforced by Major Brewer, Adjutant Simmons, Ensign Parker, Capt. Reid and one of the Army bands from Boston, and the combined force held very enthusiastic meetings on Washington square and at the hall on Thames street, which resulted in several new members taking the oath of allegiance to the army and being formally inducted therein.

The fall term of the State Normal School in Providence, Wm. R. Wilson principal, will open on the 7th of next month, and examinations for admission upon the common English branches will be held at 9 A. M., Tuesday, September 6. Graduates of regular high schools will be admitted to advanced course without examinations. Male applicants for admission should be at least 17 years of age, and female applicants at least 16.

Miss Florence Edith Cady, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Hopkins B. Cady, was married on Wednesday to Mr. Wm. Lincoln Tisdale, of Taunton. The ceremony, which was performed by the bride's father, took place at the parsonage and was witnessed only by the relatives and intimate friends of the bride and groom. After a brief wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Tisdale will take up their residence in Taunton.

Mr. R. P. Johnson has been in town this week representing the Anti-Gambling Association of Chicago in the introduction of Mr. John Philip Quinn's work on gambling. Mr. Johnson proposes to establish agencies for the sale of the work in the different eastern cities, and Mr. Quinn, who is a reformed gambler, is to follow him with a course of lectures.

Last Monday, which was the eighth anniversary of the consecration of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church in this city, was celebrated by masses at 7.30 and 9.30 o'clock A. M. and solemn high vespers in the evening. The church was filled to overflowing at the vesper service and the music, which was of a high order, was very well rendered by the regular choir.

Ex-Alderman John B. DeBlois, who was one of the representatives of Washington Commandery at the triennial conclave of Knights Templars at Denver last week, returned here Wednesday afternoon. The other Newport Sir Knights who attended are expected to reach home this morning.

Nina Circle, King's Daughters, held a very pleasant sale of useful and fancy articles at Masonic Hall Wednesday, which was attended by a large number of both townspeople and summer residents, and netted the Circle quite a little sum for their charitable work.

Two boys, who were caught stealing papers, were fined $1 and costs, and Chief of Police Congdon gives warning that any boys hereafter caught stealing papers will be sent up the river.

The City Mission Sunday School.

Again has the time arrived for the annual report of our City Mission Sunday school. This school is located on Thames street near the Post Office, opposite the foot of Cannon street, and is the only school which is strictly undenominational, the teachers coming from various churches of the city, and its history reaches back nearly four years.

The names of more than two hundred children have been entered on our list of membership.

The purpose of this school is to attract the *most neglected* children from the street between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 P. M., and to instruct them in the observance of the Sabbath, and to instill into their youthful minds lessons of wisdom and of virtue and of temperance. Some come from homes of sorrow where the name of the Lord is never mentioned reverently, and where revelry reigns on the Sabbath day. Others of these children are Catholics who are pleased with the music sung by the school, and bring others with them.

Two or three entertainments of recitations, singing and refreshments are given during the winter, to which the parents are invited, and more than 250 people are made to feel they are cared for. More than 1200 children's papers have been distributed during the year. This school has been sustained mostly by the private liberality of one or two philanthropic persons. It feels the need of the benevolence of those upon whom Fortune has kindly smiled, and who will doubtless remember us in some substantial manner when our wants are known, for helping hands will greatly enlarge our sphere of usefulness.

A ride around the ocean drive is contemplated for the children, if sufficient encouragement is given by the benevolent public. Any donations to this work will be gladly acknowledged by Mr. D. B. Fitts, 353 Thames street, or by the secretaries, Mrs. M. E. Dyer, Lincoln street, and Mrs. Butcher, 5 Brewer street.

Redwood Library.

The annual meeting of the Redwood library, was held Wednesday afternoon and after the transaction of routine business the following officers were elected:

President—LeRoy King.
Vice President—Henry H. Fay.
Treasurer—Thomas P. Peckham vice Mr. George Gordon King who refused a re-election.
Secretary—W. P. Sheffield, Jr.
Board of Directors—A. R. Emmons, D. H. Fearing, T. K. Gibbs, W. Gilpin, David King, George G. King, George C. Mason, H. G. Marquand, W. P. Sheffield, W. P. Sheffield, Jr., Hamilton B. Tompkins, F. W. Tilton, A. A. Turkerman and Dr. Henry E. Torner.

The annual tournament of the National Lawn Tennis Association will open at the Newport Casino next Tuesday and probably occupy the balance of the month. This tournament is expected to present the finest work ever witnessed with the racket, and the Casino management is making every arrangement for having the games presented in the best possible manner for the spectators.

The annual coaching parade will take place tomorrow, the formation being made at Narragansett avenue at noon. About twenty coaches are expected to participate and Caterer Bussell will prepare a lunch at Bateman's at 2 o'clock for 105 persons.

There has been some excellent court tennis this week at the Casino. Monday Tommy Pettitt, the champion, beat Tompkins, of the New York racket court, after giving him half-20, and Wednesday Tompkins beat Hickey, of the Boston Tennis court.

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Newport Casino was held Monday and Hon. Geo. Peabody Wetmore, Mr. Ogden Goelet, Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, and Mr. H. A. C. Taylor were re-elected governors for four years.

Ensign H. E. Parmenter has been ordered to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., Sept. 1. Ensign Parmenter is at present paying his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jere. Parmenter, of this city, a short visit for the first time in four or five years.

☞A horse attached to a drag containing fourteen excursionists ran away on Broadway yesterday afternoon. The drag was capsized and one lady and one gentleman quite severely injured. The rest of the passengers escaped with only a bad shaking up.

Gen. A. P. Martin, ex-Mayor of Boston, and Mrs Martin are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James M. Bryer on Bay View avenue.

Mr. Neil Ferguson, of McLennan Bros., has gone to his old home in Sydney, Nova Scotia, for a month's needed rest.

Mr. M. W. Callaghan has purchased the Kendall estate at the corner of Washington and Elm streets.

The annual sale by the ladies of St. John's Chapel resulted in the sum of $800 for their treasury.

The Warren Business Men's Association made an excursion to Newport Wednesday.

Some forty visiting bicyclists were escorted over our roads Monday afternoon by local wheelmen.

Steamer City of Worcester brought a large excursion party from New London and vicinity yesterday.

GLEANINGS FROM HISTORY.

Presented by JAMES C. SWAN.

DIOCLESIAN XXXIX Emperor of Rome.

During these remarkable transactions, Carinus the surviving son of Carus, continued in his government in Gaul, giving himself up to the most abominable kinds of luxury and debauchery; by which he became odious to all men, and likewise to his father before his death, so that he designed to have deprived him of the empire. He made a porter governor of Rome, and his pomps consuls, against the express orders of his father, and wrote haughty letters to the Senate, threatening to give away their estates among the mob of the city. He married and divorced nine wives, and removed all good and virtuous men from his presence and conversation; but the death of his father and brother, together with the election of Diocleslan, a little roused him from his vices and extravagancies. Being naturally bold, and of a good courage he levied what forces he could, and made great preparations against Diocleslan, hoping to remain sole Emperor at last. Upon notice of which, Diocleslan with great expedition marched with his forces from the East towards Gaul; and both armies meeting in Mœsia, there began a bloody war between these rivals for the universe. But this lasted not long, for in a few days several skirmishes happened, and Carinus was once worsted by Diocleslan, and then overthrown in a general battle; and soon after was slain by a tribune or colonel of his own army, whose wife he had formerly abused: By which means Diocleslan remained sole Lord of the Roman empire. Thus died the last of the three cotemporary emperors, Carus and his two sons, which all together made up the thirty-eighth emperor of Rome, and a reign of about two years, or somewhat more. Carinus died in the 1031 year of the city, and the 284th after the birth of our Savior.

Thus all things contributed to the advancement of Diocleslan, who was born in Dalmatia, of obscure parentage, being, according to some writers the son of a notary, and of a bond-man, according to others, and now about 30 or 40 years of age. The name both of his mother, and the town of his birth was Diocles, whence he was called Diocles, till he came to be Emperor, and then converting a Greek name into a Roman form, he named himself Diocleslanus. He had passed through many considerable offices before he arrived at the empire, which he discharged with much honor and reputation, being remarkable for his great courage and sagacity, his quick wit and ingenuity, his profound cunning and policy, and likewise his contumacious haughtiness and severity. He began his reign on the 11th of May, 284 years after our Savior's nativity; which year he ordered by his sovreign power to be made Æra or date, from whence the account of following times should begin. The christians observed it for above 240 years, till the reign of the Emperor Justinian, it being upon their account likewise called The Æra of the Martyrs, by reason of the Emperor's severity towards them. Yet one unexpected thing was observed at the beginning of this Prince's reign; which was his pardoning all his enemies that joined with Carinus, without damaging their fortunes or honor. A clemency that after a civil war, had not been known in Rome for some ages.

Diocleslan, at the beginning of the administration of his government, received intelligence, that an infinite number of laborers and peasants in Gaul had made a dangerous insurrection and rebellion in that country, being headed by two commanders called Amandus and Helianus. But Diocleslan accounting that war inglorious to himself, sent a valiant commander against these rebels, called Maximian, whom he had already made Cæsar; who marching into Gaul, after some great hazards and difficulties, slew great numbers, and dispersed the rest, so that in all places there was peace and tranquility. But other wars and usurpers arising, Diocleslan judging himself insufficient to manage the sole charge of the empire, about the second year of his reign, took Maximian for his equal and companion in the empire, being a person addicted to all kinds of viciousness and extortions, yet remarkable for his peculiar courage and boldness. Maximian was a faithful and loyal companion and they governed the empire for many years in love and concord, and obtained many noble victories over their enemies.

In the midst of peace and prosperity which occurred after many cruel wars and oppressions in which the Romans had become conquerors of all surrounding nations, Diocleslan, partly from his pride and cruelty, but principally from his superstitious zeal to declining Paganism, resolved to suppress Christianity, which for several years had wonderfully increased. He commanded their churches to be pulled down, their Bibles burnt, the better sort to be branded with infamy, and the vulgar to be made slaves, commanding those who refused to offer sacrifice, to be exposed to all kinds of exquisite pains and torments: This was the tenth and last general persecution of the Christians, which began in the 19th year of Diocleslan's reign, 230 years after the first under Nero, 213 after the second under Domitian, 196 after the third under Trajan, 136 after the fourth under Antonius Philosophus, 101 after the fifth under Severus, 63 after the sixth under Maximinus, 53 after the seventh under Decius, 40 after the eighth under Valerian, and 28 after the ninth under Aurelian. As this was the last persecution, so it was the most severe of all others; like the last efforts of an expiring enemy, who uses his utmost power and strength to give a parting blow. It were endless and almost incredible, to enumerate the variety of sufferers and torments. They were scourged to death, had their flesh torn off with pincers, mangled with broken jars, were cast to lions, tigers and other wild beasts; were burnt, beheaded, crucified, thrown into the sea, torn in pieces by the distorted boughs of trees, roasted by gentle fires, and holes made in their bodies for melted lead to be poured into their bowels. This persecution lasted ten years under Diocleslan, and some of his successors; and the incredible number of Christians that suffered death and punishment made them conclude that they had completed their work; and in an ancient inscription they tell the world, That they had effaced the name and superstition of the Christians, and had restored and propagated the worship of their Gods. But they were so much deceived, that this hastened the destruction of Paganism, and shortly after Christianity became victorious and triumphant over all the powers and artifices of mankind.

Not long after the issuing of these bloody decrees, Diocleslan returned to Rome to celebrate his second Decennalia, from whence he soon after repaired to Aconcelis; and there various considerations and reflections upon his present circumstances, he fixed upon a surprising resolution, which none of his predecessors ever thought of, which was entirely to resign and relinquish the Roman Empire, and to lead a private life for the future. And as though it was not sufficient to leave the empire himself, he persuaded and almost compelled his associate Maximian to do the same; which between them was agreed and concluded by letters and embassies, in such a manner, that both in the same day, Maximian in Milan, and Diocleslan in Nicomedia, resigned the empire, and divesting themselves of their Imperial Robes, they descended from their thrones and made themselves equal with private persons, after Diocleslan had reigned 20 years and Maximian above eighteen, both together making the thirty-ninth Emperor of Rome. Many authors applaud and extol this act of Diocleslan's, mentioning it as a superlative instance of greatness and generosity, that he could so easily and freely part with the empire of the world; but Lactantius assures us, that this resignation was wholly caused by means and contrivances of Galerius, who coming to Nicomedia shortly after a great sickness of the Emperor's threatened him with a civil war if he refused to resign, as he had done Maximian before; and that Diocleslan finding himself declining in years and authority, with many servile tears was constrained to comply with his demand. However, we are assurred by many, that after his resignation, his life was very easy and pleasant to him, having retired to his birth place Salona in Dalmatia, where for several years his principal employment was managing a garden and an orchard, saying to his visitors, That he began now to live, and to see the beauty of the sun. And when afterwards Maximian, and others persuaded him to resume the empire, he replied, That if they had enjoyed so much ease and quiet as he, they would not have disturbed him. He likewise showed them the cauliflowers in his garden, and told them, That he took greater pleasure in planting of them, than in governing the empire. But notwithstanding his easy life, Heaven's vengeance overtook him at last in his death, which was by poison, or madness, or both, though he is acknowledged to have done infinite service, as well as unkindness to his country, for which he ought both to be applauded and condemned. This remarkable resignation happened in the 1075th year of the city, 327 years after the settlement of the empire by Augustus, 304 after our Savior's nativity, 206 after the last of the twelve Cæsars, and 112 after the public sale of the empire by the soldiers.

Exchange of Courtesies.

The cottage entertainments for the past week include dinners by Mr. C. C. Baldwin, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. George L. Rives, Miss Cliff, Mrs. G. B. DeForrest, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. S. F. G. d'Hauteville, Mrs. William Gammell, Mrs. David King, Miss Leary, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. Thos. F. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. H. Astor Carey, Mr. C. C. Moore, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Marquis de Crèsic, Miss Caroline DeForrest, Mrs. Theo. A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr., Mr. G. Mead Tooker, Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Miss Hunnewell, Miss Gammell, Miss Ogden, Mr. L. L. Lorillard, Mr. Ross R. Winans; luncheons by Mrs. J. T. Spencer, Mrs. W. H. Groavenor, Mrs. F. O. French Mrs. H. T. Sloane, Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, Mrs. J. P. Pierson, Mrs. C. C. Moore, Mrs. William Goddard, Mrs. G. L. Rives; musicales by Col. and Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. W. W. Flint, Mrs. Robert Goelet; children's parties by Mrs. Fred F. Sands, Mrs. Geo. L. Rives, Mrs. J. C. Gray; receptions by Mrs. John Cadwalader, dinner-dance by Mrs. W. W. Sherman, and coaching party by Mrs. Charles Carroll.

A Salmagundi Party.

A very pleasant salmagundi party was given at Newton's Hall Tuesday evening by a number of young ladies. The entertainment, which was arranged by a committee comprising Miss Charlotte A. Easton, Miss Anna Cozzens and Miss Edith Blackman, consisted of games, in which very pretty and useful souvenirs were the prizes, refreshments and dancing. The hall was very prettily decorated and the whole affair reflected great credit to all in charge.

Old Colony freight steamer City of Fall River has arrived at the company's Newport docks for her annual overhauling, the City of Brockton, which has just been put in thorough repair here, having taken her place on the New Bedford line.

All the property in Middletown belonging to the heirs of the late Silas H. Witherbee, including the estates on either side of Honeyman Hill road, has been purchased by Mr. Francis H. Willmarth of New York. The property, however, is again in the market.

Mr. N. W. Littlefield, formerly principal of the Newport High School, but now a prominent lawyer in the northern part of the state, was in town Thursday.

The Great War Syndicate.

By FRANK R. STOCKTON.

Author of "Rudder Grange," "Amos Kilbright," "The Bee Man of Orn," "The Christmas Wreck," "The Lady or the Tiger," "The Late Mrs. Null," "The Hundredth Man," "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine," "The Dusantes," etc.

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SECTION VII.

A few of the guns from the fortifications were transported to an overlooking height, in order that they might be brought into action in case the repeller, instead of bombarding, should send men in boats to take possession of the evacuated fortifications, or should attempt any mining operations. The gunners for this battery were stationed at a safe place to the rear, whence they could readily reach their guns if necessary.

The next day was one of supreme importance to the syndicate. On this day it must make plain to the world, not only what the motor bomb could do, but that the motor bomb did what was done. Before leaving the English channel the director of Repeller No. 11 had received telegraphic advices from both Europe and America indicating the general drift of public opinion in regard to the recent sea fight; and, besides these, many English and continental papers had been brought to him from the French coast.

From all these the director perceived that the cause of the syndicate had in a certain way suffered from the manner in which the battle in the channel had been conducted. Every newspaper urged that if the repeller carried guns capable of throwing the bombs which the syndicate proposed to use there was no reason why every ship in the British fleet should not have been destroyed. But as the repeller had not fired a single shot at the fleet, and as the battle had been fought entirely by the crabs, there was every reason to believe that if there were such things as motor guns their range was very short, not as great as that of the ordinary dynamite cannon. The great risk run by one of the crabs in order to disable a dynamite gunboat seemed an additional proof of this.

It was urged that the explosions in the water might have been produced by torpedoes; that the torpedo boat which had been destroyed was so near the repeller that an ordinary shell was sufficient to accomplish the damage that had been done.

To gainsay these assumptions was imperative on the syndicate's forces. To firmly establish the prestige of the instantaneous motor was the object of the war. Crabs were of but temporary service. Any nation could build vessels like them, and there were many means of destroying them. The spring armor was a complete defense against ordinary artillery, but it was not a defense against submarine torpedoes. The claims of the syndicate could be firmly based on nothing but the powers of absolute annihilation possessed by the instantaneous motor bomb.

About 9 o'clock on the appointed morning Repeller No. 11, much to the surprise of the spectators on the high grounds with field glasses and telescopes, steamed away from Caerdaff. What this meant nobody knew, but the naval military observers immediately suspected that the syndicate's vessel had concentrated attention upon Caerdaff in order to go over to Ireland to do some sort of mischief there. It was presumed that the crabs accompanied her, but as they were now at their fighting depth it was impossible to see them at so great a distance.

But it was soon perceived that Repeller No. 11 had no intention of running away, nor of going over to Ireland. From slowly cruising about four or five miles off shore she had steamed westward until she had reached a point which, according to the calculations of her scientific corps, was nine marine miles from Caerdaff. There she lay to against a strong breeze from the east.

It was not yet 10 o'clock when the officer in charge of the starboard gun remarked to the director that he supposed that it would not be necessary to give the smoke signals, as had been done in the channel, as now all the crabs were lying near them. The director reflected a moment, and then ordered that the signal should be given at every discharge of the gun, and that the columns of black smoke should be shot up to their greatest height.

At precisely 10 o'clock, up rose from Repeller No. 11 two tall jets of black smoke. Up rose from the promontory of Caerdaff, a heavy gray cloud, like an immense balloon, and then the people on the hill tops and highlands felt a sharp shock of the ground and rocks beneath them, and heard the sound of a terrible but momentary grinding crush.

As the cloud began to settle, it was borne out to sea by the wind, and then it was revealed that the fortifications of Caerdaff had disappeared.

In ten minutes there was another smoke signal, and a great cloud over the castellated structure on the other side of the bay. The cloud passed away, leaving a vacant space on the other side of the bay.

The second shock sent a panic through the crowd of spectators. The next earthquake bomb might strike among them. Down the eastern slopes ran hundreds of them, leaving only a few of the bravest civilians, the reporters of the press, and the naval and military men.

The next motor bomb descended into the fishing village, the comminuted particles of which, being mostly of light material, floated far out to sea.

The detachment of artillerists who had been deputed to man the guns on the heights which commanded the bay, had been ordered to fall back to the mountains as soon as it had been seen that it was not the intention of the repeller to send boats on shore. The most courageous of the spectators trembled a little when the fourth bomb was discharged, for it came farther inland, and struck the height on which the battery had been placed, removing all vestiges of the guns, caissons, and the ledge of rock on which they had stood.

The motor bombs which the repeller was now discharging were of the largest size and greatest power, and a dozen more of them were discharged at intervals of a few minutes. The promontory on which the fortifications had stood was annihilated, and the waters of the bay swept over its foundations. Soon afterward the head of the bay seemed madly rushing out to sea, but quickly surged back to fill the chasm which yawned at the spot where the village had been.

The dense clouds were now upheaved at such short intervals that the scene of devastation was completely shut out from the observers on the hills, but every few minutes they felt a sickening shock, and heard a momentary and horrible crash and hiss which seemed to fill all the air. The instantaneous motor bombs were tearing up the seaboard, and grinding it to atoms.

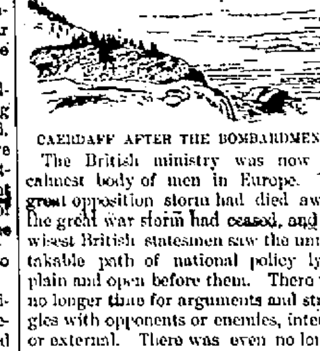
It was not yet noon when the bombardment ceased. No more puffs of black smoke came up from the distant repeller, and the vast spreading mass of clouds moved seaward, dropping down upon St. George's channel in a rain of stone dust. Then the repeller steamed shoreward, and when she was within three or four miles of the coast she ran up a large white flag in token that her task was ended.

This sign that the bombardment had ceased was accepted in good faith, and as some of the military and naval men had carefully noted that each puff from the repeller was accompanied by a shock, it was considered certain that all the bombs which had been discharged had acted, and that, consequently, no further danger was to be apprehended from them. In spite of this announcement many of the spectators would not leave their position on the hills, but a hundred or more of curious and courageous men ventured down into the plain.

That part of the sea coast where Caerdaff had been was a new country, about which men wandered slowly and cautiously with sudden exclamations of amazement and awe. There were no longer promontories jutting out into the sea; there were no hillocks and rocky terraces rising inland. In a vast plain, shaven and shorn down to a common level of scarred and pallid rock, there lay an immense chasm two miles and a half long, half a mile wide, and so deep that shuddering men could stand and look down upon the rent and riven rocks upon which had rested that portion of the Welsh coast which had now blown out to sea.

An officer of the Royal engineers stood on the seaward edge of this yawning abyss; then he walked over to the almost circular body of water which occupied the place where the fishing village had been, and into which the waters of the bay had flowed. When this officer returned to London he wrote a report to the effect that a ship canal, less than an eighth of a mile long, leading from the newly formed lake at the head of the bay, would make of this chasm, when filled by the sea, the finest and most thoroughly protected inland basin for ships of all sizes on the British coast. But before this report received due official consideration the idea had been suggested and elaborated in a dozen newspapers.

Accounts and reports of all kinds describing the destruction of Caerdaff, and of the place in which it had stood, filled the newspapers of the world. Photographs and pictures of Caerdaff as it had been and as it then was were produced with marvelous rapidity, and the earthquake bomb of the American war syndicate was the subject of excited conversation in every civilized country.



CAERDAFF AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

The British ministry was now the calmest body of men in Europe. The great opposition storm had died away; the great war storm had ceased, and the wisest British statesmen saw the unmistakable path of national policy lying plain and open before them. There was no longer time for arguments and struggles with opponents or enemies, internal or external. There was even no longer time for the discussion of measures. It was the time for the adoption of a measure which indicated itself, and which did not need discussion.

On the afternoon of the day of the bombardment of Caerdaff, Repeller No. 11, accompanied by her crabs, steamed for the English channel. Two days afterward there lay off the coast at Brighton, with a white flag floating high above her, the old Tallapoosa, now naval mistress of the world.

Near by lay a cable boat, and constant communication by way of France was kept up between the officers of the American syndicate and the repeller. In a very short time communications were opened between the repeller and London.

When this last step became known to the public of America, almost as much excited by the recent events as the public of England, a great disturbance arose in certain political circles. It was argued that the syndicate had no right to negotiate in any way with the government of England; that it had been empowered to carry on a war, and that if its duties in this regard had been satisfactorily executed, it must now retire and allow the United States government to attend to its foreign relations.

But the syndicate was firm. It had contracted to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion. When it considered that this had been done, it would retire and allow the American government, with whom the contract had been made, to decide whether or not it had been properly performed.

The unmistakable path of national policy which had shown itself to the wisest British statesmen appeared broader and plainer when the overtures of the American war syndicate had been received by the British government. The ministry now perceived that the syndicate had not waged war; it had been simply exhibiting the uselessness of war as at present waged. Who now could deny that it would be folly to oppose the resources of ordinary warfare to those of what might be called prohibitive warfare?

Another idea arose in the minds of the wisest British statesmen. If prohibitive warfare were a good thing for America, it would be an equally good thing for England. More than that, it would be a better thing if only these two countries possessed the power of waging prohibitive warfare.

In three days a convention of peace was concluded between Great Britain and the American syndicate acting for the United States, its provisions being made subject to such future treaties and alliances as the governments of the two nations might make with each other. In six days after the affair at Caerdaff a committee of the American war syndicate was in London, making arrangements under the favorable auspices of the British government for the formation of an Anglo-American syndicate of war.

The Atlantic ocean now sprang into new life. It seemed impossible to imagine whence had come the multitude of vessels which now steamed and sailed upon its surface. Among these, going westward, were six crabs, and the spring armored vessel, once the Tallapoosa, going home to a triumphant reception, such as had never before been accorded to any vessel, whether of war or peace.

The blockade of the Canadian port, which had been effectively maintained without incident, was now raised, and the syndicate's vessels proceeded to an American port.

The British ironclad Adamant at the conclusion of peace was still in tow of Crab C, and off the coast of Florida. A vessel was sent down the coast by the syndicate to notify Crab C of what had occurred, and to order it to tow the Adamant to the Bermudas, and there deliver her to the British authorities. The vessel sent by the syndicate, which was a fast coast steamer, had scarcely hove in sight of the objects of her search when she was saluted by a ten inch shell from the Adamant, followed almost immediately by two others. The commander of the Adamant had no idea that the war was at an end, and had never failed, during his involuntary cruise, to fire at anything which bore the American flag, or looked like an American craft.

Fortunately the coast steamer was not struck, and at the top of her speed retired to a greater distance, whence the syndicate officer on board communicated with the crab by smoke signals.

During the time in which Crab C had had charge of the Adamant no communication had taken place between the two vessels. Whenever an air pipe had been elevated for the purpose of using therein a speaking tube, a volley from a machine gun on the Adamant was poured upon it, and after several pipes had been shot away the director of the crab ceased his efforts to confer with those on the ironclad. It had been necessary to place the outlets of the ventilating apparatus of the crab under the forward ends of some of the upper roof plates.

When Crab C had received her orders she put about the prow of the great war ship, and proceeded to tow her northeastward, the commander of the Adamant taking a parting crack with his heaviest stern-gun at the vessel which had brought the order for his release.

All the way from the American coast to the Bermuda islands, the great Adamant blazed, thundered and roared, not only because her commander saw, or fancied he saw, an American vessel, but to notify all crabs, repellers and any other vile invention of the enemy that may have been recently put forth to blemish the sacred surface of the sea, that the Adamant still floated, with the heaviest coat of mail and the finest and most complete armament in the world, ready to sink anything hostile which came near enough—but not too near.

When the commander found that he was bound for the Bermudas he did not understand it, unless, indeed, those islands had been captured by the enemy. But he did not stop firing. Indeed, should he find the Bermudas under the American flag, he would fire at that flag and whatever carried it, as long as a shot or a shell or a charge of powder remained to him.

But when he reached British waters, and slowly entering St. George's harbor, saw around him the British flag floating as proudly as it floated above his own great ship, he confessed himself utterly bewildered; but he ordered the men at every gun to stand by their piece until he was boarded by a boat from the fort and informed of the true state of affairs.

But even then, when weary Crab C raised herself from her fighting depth and steamed to a dock, the commander of the Adamant could scarcely refrain from sending a couple of tons of iron into the beastly sea devil which had the impertinence to tow him about against his will.

No time was lost by the respective governments of Great Britain and the United States in ratifying the peace made through the syndicate, and in concluding a military and naval alliance, the basis of which should be the use by these two nations, and by no other nations, of the instantaneous motor. The treaty was made and adopted with much more dispatch than generally accompanies such agreements between nations, for both governments felt the importance of placing themselves without delay in that position from which, by means of their united control of paramount methods of warfare, they might become the arbiters of peace.

The desire to evolve that power which should render opposition useless had long led men from one warlike invention to another. Every one who had constructed a new kind of gun, a new kind of armor or a new explosive thought that he had solved the problem or was on his way to do so. The inventor of the instantaneous motor had done it.

The treaty provides that all subjects concerning hostilities between either or both of the contracting powers and other nations should be referred to a joint high commission, appointed by the two powers, and if war should be considered necessary, it should be prosecuted and conducted by the Anglo-American war syndicate, within limitations prescribed by the high commission.

The contract made with the new syndicate was of the most stringent order, and contained every provision that ingenuity or foresight of man could invent or suggest to make it impossible for the syndicate to transfer to any other nation the use of the instantaneous motor.

Throughout all classes in sympathy with the administrative parties of Great Britain and the United States there was a feeling of jubilant elation on account of the alliance and the adoption by the two nations of the means of prohibitive warfare. The public sentiment acted even upon the opposition; and the majority of army and navy officers in the two countries felt bound to admit that the arts of war in which they had been educated were things of the past. Of course there were members of the army and navy in both countries who deprecated the new state of things. But there were also men still living who deprecated the abolition of the old wooden seventy-four gun ship.

A British artillery officer, conversing with a member of the American syndicate at a London club, said to him:

"Do you know that you made a great mistake in the beginning of your operations with the motor guns? If you had contrived an attachment to the motor which should have made an infernal thunderclap and a storm of smoke at the moment of discharge, it would have saved you a lot of money and time and trouble. The work of the motor on the Canadian coast was terrible enough, but people could see no connection between that and the guns on your vessel. If you could have sooner shown that connection you might have saved yourselves the trouble of crossing the Atlantic. And, to prove this, one of the most satisfactory points connected with your work on the Welsh coast was the jet of smoke which came from the repeller every time she discharged a motor. If it had not been for those jets I believe there would be people now in the opposition who would swear that Caerdaff had been mined, and that the ministry were a party to it."

"Your point is well taken," said the American, "and should it ever be necessary to discharge any more bombs—which I hope it may not be—we shall take care to show a visible and audible connection between cause and effect."

"The devil take it, sir!" cried an old captain of an English ship of the line, who was sitting near by. "What you are talking about is not war! We might as well send out a codfish trust to settle national disputes. In the next sea fight we'll save ourselves the trouble of gnawing and crunching at the sterns of the enemy. We'll simply send a note aboard requesting the foreigner to be so good as to send us his rudder by bearer, which, if properly marked and numbered, will be returned to him on the conclusion of peace. This would do just as well as twisting it off, and save expense. No, sir, I will not join you in a julep. I have made no alliance over new fangled inventions! Waiter, fetch me some rum and hot water!"

In the midst of the profound satisfaction with which the members of the American war syndicate regarded the success of their labors—labors alike profitable to themselves and to the recently contending nations—and in the gratified pride with which they received the popular and official congratulations which were showered upon them, there was but one little cloud, one regret.

In the course of the great syndicate war a life had been lost. Thomas Hutchins, while assisting in the loading of coal on one of the repellers, was accidentally killed by the falling of a derrick.

The syndicate gave a generous sum to the family of the unfortunate man, and throughout the United States the occurrence occasioned a deep feeling of sympathetic regret. A popular subscription was started to build a monument to the memory of Hutchins, and contributions came not only from all parts of the United States but from many persons in Great Britain, who wished to assist in the erection of this tribute to the man who had fallen in the contest which had been of as much benefit to their country as to his own.

Some weeks after the conclusion of the treaty a public question was raised, which at first threatened to annoy the American government, but it proved to be of little moment. An anti-administration paper in Peakville, Ark., asserted that in the whole of the published treaty there was not one word in regard to the fisheries question, the complications arising from which had been the cause of the war. Other papers took up the matter, and the government then discovered that in drawing up the treaty the fisheries business had been entirely overlooked. There was a good deal of surprise in official circles when this discovery was announced; but as it was considered that the fisheries question was one which would take care of itself, or be readily disposed of in connection with a number of other minor points which remained to be settled between the two countries, it was decided to take no notice of the implied charge of neglect, and to let the matter drop. And as the opposition party took no real interest in the question but little more was said about it.

"WHAT YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT IS NOT WAR!"

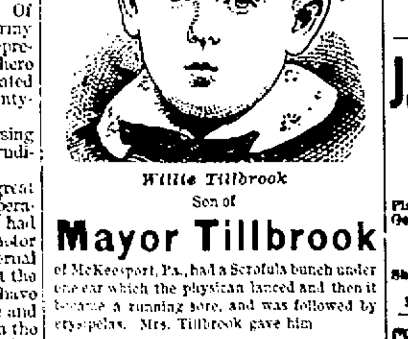
Both countries were too well satisfied with the general result to waste time or discussion over small matters. Great Britain had lost some forts and some ships, but these would have been comparatively useless in the new system of warfare. On the other hand, she had gained not only the incalculable advantage of the alliance, but a magnificent and unsurpassed landlocked basin on the coast of Wales.

The United States had been obliged to pay an immense sum on account of the contract with the war syndicate, but this was considered money so well spent, and so much less than an ordinary war would have cost, that only the most violent anti-administration journals ever alluded to it.

Reduction of military and naval forces and gradual disarmament was now the policy of the allied nations. Such forces and such vessels as might be demanded for the future operations of the war syndicate were retained. A few field batteries of motor guns were all that would be needed on land, and a comparatively small number of armored ships would suffice to carry the motor guns that would be required at sea.

Now there would be no more mere exhibitions of the powers of the instantaneous motor bomb. Hereafter, if battles

(Continued on Third Page.)



Willie Tillbrook

Son of

Mayor Tillbrook

of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under one ear which the physician lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by erysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave him

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

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REMOVAL.

I desire to inform my patrons and friends that on and after [illegible], [illegible], my place of business will be No. 13 Market Square. Any one who has umbrellas or parasols will please call for them there.

I shall have larger premises and will buy and sell second-hand furniture and [illegible].

[illegible]

The Best is the Cheapest

"The Diamond C"

HAMS,

SHOULDERS,

AND

BACON

Are cured from R. I. Pork and Corn Cob Smoked, and are the Best

For Sale at

COGGESHALL'S MARKET,

2 & 4 Washington Square, and 130 Thames Street.

J. D. JOHNSTON,

Architect & Builder,

Plans and Estimates furnished on application General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with despatch.

Shop 53 Mill St. P. O. Box 161. Office 70 Pelham St. Residence 105 Church St.
3-14

CHASE'S RENOVATING COMPOUND FOR DISEASES OF POULTRY.

At the solicitation of many people who have used this remedy for their poultry the discoverer has put it in the market.

JOHN H. CHASE, Proprietor,
General Agency at Taylor's Pharmacy, Broadway. 5-9?

WILLIAM SHEPLEY

Practical Tinsmith

and AGENT for the

CYCLONE Furnaces.

Fifteen of these Furnaces set here last season, always with a guarantee. All kinds of tin work done and estimates cheerfully given.

No. 7 OAK STREET.

Old Solace Whiskey,

Sold in bulk, also in white flint glass bottles holding full quarts.

Windmill HOLLAND GIN,

Sold in bulk, also in imported white glass bottles holding 1 qt. and ½ pt. (imperial measure)

For sale by

Dennis W. Sheehan,

Sole Agent for Newport.

11-23

THE

YACHTSMAN'S

Annual Guide

AND

NAUTICAL CALENDAR FOR 1892,

For sale at

Ocean House,

on Steamer Tockwogh

and at

CLARKE'S NEWS DEPOT.

PROV. BLANK BOOK MANF'Y

REAR OF POST OFFICE,

37 CUSTOM HOUSE ST., PROVIDENCE

Blank Books, Wholesale or retail, on hand or made to any desired pattern. Book Binding, Paper Ruling, Edge Gilding, Gilt Lettering, Machine Perforating and Paper cutting.

H. M. COOMBS & CO.,
-4 Binders to the State.

Miscellaneous.

R. W. Curry, Contractor & Builder.

JOBBING

Of all kinds promptly done at reasonable rates.

Estimates given on all work when desired.

CARPENTER SHOP—71 MILL STREET.
RESIDENCE—HOFFMAN PLACE.
6-18

EDDY'S Refrigerators.

All sizes and styles in stock and for sale by

WM. K. COVELL,

SOLE AGENT.

Newport Laundry

Entirely Remodeled under a New Management.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,

A Special Feature.

Family Washing

By the Week or Month.

Feather Beds and Mattresses renovated and made over.

Draperies, Carpets, Rugs, Furniture,

Cleansed and Disinfected in NAPHTHA.
☞ Blankets scoured without shrinking.

Hot, Cold & Steam Baths.

Everything first-class. Satisfaction guaranteed. CAPACITY UNLIMITED. Send for Price list.

Office & Works, cor. Pond avenue and Warner street.

Down town office, J. D. Richardson & Son, 306 Thames Street. Telephone Connection.
12-19

PIANOS TO RENT For the Season.

A Large Stock to Select from.

FINE STATIONERY,

FINE LINEN PAPER,

CREAM WOVE AND LAID, AT 30c. PER LB.

Agency for the Mason & Hamlin Organ.

John Rogers,

210 THAMES ST

Caswell, Massey & Co.,

Cod Liver Oil, Pepsin and Quinine.

In Lung Affections resulting from La Grippe, this remedy is prescribed by the leading physicians of New York and this city.

Quinine and Iron Tonic Wine.

The tonic properties of Calisaya Bark and Iron are well known. They are in this preparation combined in their most active form.

Quinine Chocolates

The numerous imitations of our Quinine Chocolates prove conclusively their merits. In chronic forms of malaria, characterized by headache, loss of appetite and general weakness, their use is especially indicated.

Iodized Sarsaparilla.

With the change of season a blood purifier is in many cases a necessity. In such cases the use of Iodized Sarsaparilla will be found to produce the best results.

Caswell, Massey & Co.,

237 THAMES ST,

$2 and $3 CALF Balmorals

—AT—

SEABURY'S

214 THAMES STREET.

Traveler's Directory.

Fall River Line.

Double Service During Summer Season.

The four Leading Steamers of the World in Commission Together.

Puritan, Pilgrim, Plymouth, Providence

Steamers leave Newport week days and Sundays at 9:15 P. M.

RETURNING from New York steamers leave Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray street, as follows:

5:30 P. M., week days and Sundays for Fall River direct (Sunday boat from New York touches at Newport, Mondays at 3 A. M.)

6.15 P. M., week days only, for Newport and Fall River. The latter steamer remains at Newport until 5:45 A. M. before proceeding to Fall River.

Annex boat connection between Pier 28 and Brooklyn and Jersey City.

For tickets and staterooms apply at the New York and Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. L. Greene, ticket agent.

The PLYMOUTH will leave Newport every Sunday night. Ample stateroom accommodations will be provided for Newport passengers on that day.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass'r Agt., Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Old Colony Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Monday, June 13, 1892, trains will leave Newport, for Boston, week days, 1.45, 10.15 A. M., a12.50, 2.55, 5.16 P. M. Return 6.45, 8.30, a9.30, 11.40 A. M., 3.40, 4.35, a5.10, a6, a7 P. M. Middletown, c7.20, c10.15 A. M., c2.55, c9.15 P. M. Portsmouth Grove, c7.20, c10.15, A. M., c2.55, c9.15 P. M. Portsmouth, 7.20, 10.15 A. M., 2.55, 5.15, c9.15 P. M. Bristol Ferry, 7.20, 10.15 A. M., 2.55, 5.16, c9.15 P. M. Tiverton, 7.20, 7.45, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, P. M., 2.55, 5.15, c9.15 P. M. Fall River, 7.20, 7.45, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15, c9.15 P. M. Taunton, 7.20, 7.45, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Middleboro, 7.45, 10.15 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Cape Cod, 7.45 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 7.45, 10.15 A. M., 2.55 P. M. New Bedford, 7.45, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fitchburg, and stations in Northern Division, 7.45, 10.15 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Lowell, 7.45 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 7.45, 10.15 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Nantucket, 10.15 A. M. Providence, 7.45, 10.15 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.16 P. M. Return 7.45, 9.55 A. M., 12.40, 4.30, c10.35 P. M.

SUNDAYS, for Boston, 6.55 A. M., 6.50 P. M. Return 4.10 A. M., d00 P. M. For Tiverton, Fall River, North Easton, 6.55 A. M.; 6.50 P. M. For Bristol Ferry, Taunton, Stoughton, Randolph, South Braintree, Braintree and Quincy, 6.50 P. M.

aPark Square Station.
bPark Square Station, boat from Fall River.
cWill stop to leave passengers or when flagged.
dBoat from Fall River.
eFrom Steamer Landing, Long Wharf.
J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Boston.
E. G. ALLEN, Sup't, Boston.
I. H. JORDAN, Ag't, Newport, R. I.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad & Steamboat Co.

—THE WICKFORD ROUTE—

TIME TABLE.

Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York.

In Effect MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1892.

Via Newport and Wickford R. R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston and Providence R. R.

Leave Newport 7.30 A. M., arrive at New York 2.00 P. M.; New Haven 11.65 P. M.; New London 10.00 A. M.; Providence 9.05 A. M., and Boston 11.05 A. M.

Leave Newport at 10.30 A. M., arrive at New York 4.50 P. M.; New Haven 2.25 P. M.; New London 12.57 P. M.; Providence, 12.30 P. M.; Boston, 1.55 P. M.

Leave Newport at 1.40 P. M., arrive at New York 7.30 P. M.; New Haven 6.25 P. M.; New London 3.55 P. M.; Providence 3.15 P. M.; Boston 4.30 P. M.

†Leave Newport at 4.40 P. M., arrive at New York at 11.00 P. M.; New Haven 9.05 P. M.; New London 7.40 P. M.; Providence 6.13 P. M.; Boston 1.30 P. M.

Leave Newport, 8.15 P. M., arriving in Providence at 9.55 and Boston 11.00 P. M.

*Leave Newport 11.15 P. M.; arrive at New York 7.00 A. M.; New Haven 4.43 A. M.; New London 3.03 A. M.; Providence 6.05 A. M.; Boston 7.00 A. M.

Leave New London 7.10 A. M.; Boston 7.00 A. M.; Providence 8.15 A. M.; arrive at Newport 9.55 A. M.

†Leave New York at 5.00 A. M.; New Haven 7.25 A. M.; New London 10.15 A. M.; Boston 10.00 A. M.; Providence 11.10 A. M.; arrive at Newport at 1.00 P. M.

†Leave New York at 10.0) A. M.; New Haven 19.05 P. M.; New London 1.30 P. M.; Boston 1.06 P. M.; Providence 2.15 P. M.; arrive at Newport at 3.65 P. M.

Leave New York at 1.00 P. M.; New Haven 5.05 P. M.; New London 4.20 P. M.; Boston 3.00 P. M.; Providence 5.00 P. M.; arrive at Newport at 7.00 P. M.

Leave New York 5.00 P. M.; New Haven 6.55 P. M.; New London 8.20 P. M.; Providence 1.10 P. M.; arriving in Newport 10.40 P. M.

*Leave New York 12.00 midnight; New Haven 2.05 A. M.; New London 3.40 A. M.; Boston 12.00 midnight; Providence 1.30 A. M.; arrive at Newport 6.25 A. M.

Close Connection with Steamer to and from Block Island and Jamestown.

Drawing Room Cars on day trains and Sleeping Cars on night trains.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at steamer Tockwogh, Commercial Wharf; at Transfer Co.'s office, No. 30 Fludder's Block, Bellevue avenue, Cor. Catherine st.

Drawing Room chairs can be secured at company's office, Commercial wharf.

*Daily.
†Stop at Conanicut Park.
J. H. GARDINER, Supt., Providence.
O. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE,

On and After Sunday, June 26

Week days, 7 and 11:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Leave Providence for Newport week days, 9 a. m., 2 and 5 p. m.

Leave Newport Sundays at 8.15 a. m., 11.45 and 5.15 p. m. Leave Providence Sundays at 10.00 a. m., 2.10 and 8 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS ONLY 60 CENTS.

Prudence and Conanicut—The first a. m. boat from Newport and last p. m. boat from Providence stop at Prudence and Conanicut, daily, Sundays included. Mondays and Fridays only the 9 a. m. trip from Providence and 4.30 p. m. trip from Newport stop at Prudence and Conanicut for freight only.

Saturdays only the 2 p. m. trip from Providence will stop at Prudence and Conanicut.

No horses or carriages transported Sundays.

All freight must be delivered at the Wharf 30 minutes before steamer leaves to insure shipment.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Gen'l Manager.

JAMESTOWN FERRIES.

On and After June 1, 1892,

STEAMER CONANICUT

Between Newport and Jamestown

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Jamestown, 6.45, 8.15, 9.45, 11.15 A. M., 12.35, 2.15, 3.45, 6.00, 7.30 P. M. Sundays at 8.00, 10.00 A. M., 12.30, 5.30 P. M.

Leave Newport, 6.45, 9.15, 10.30, 11.45 A. M., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 6.30, 8.00 P. M. Sundays, 8.35, 10.30 A. M., 1.00, 6.00 P. M.

WEST FERRY.

STEAMER JAMESTOWN

Between Jamestown and Narragansett

Leave Jamestown 7.20, 9.50, 11.15, A. M.; 2.15, 5.05, 7.10 P. M. Sundays at 9.10, 11.10 A. M., 2.00, 6.40 P. M.

Leave Narragansett 7.40, 10.20 A. M., 12 M., 3.45, 5.25, 7.30 P. M. Sundays at 9.30, 11.45 A. M., 3.00, 7.00 P. M.

MANHOOD

Strength! Vitality!

KNOW THYSELF, or SELF PRESERVATION. A new and only Gold Medal PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, ERRORS of YOUTH, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, PREMATURE DECLINE, and all DISEASES and WEAKNESSES of MAN. 300 pages, cloth, gilt; 125 invaluable prescriptions. Only $1.00 by mail, double sealed. Descriptive prospectus with endorsements of the Press and voluntary testimonials of the cured. **FREE! SEND NOW.** Consultation in person or by mail. Expert treatment. INVIOLABLE SECRECY and CERTAIN CURE. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, or The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators but no equal.—*Herald.*

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now, every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to be STRONG.—*Medical Review. (Copyrighted.)*

NARRAGANSETT PIER, NAVIGATION CO.'S LINE

—FROM—

Newport to New York,

—VIA—

Narragansett Pier.

Commencing June 27, 1892,

Steamer HERMAN S. CASWELL

Leaves Newport for New York at 10.10 A. M., arriving in New York at 4.20 P. M.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

NEWPORT and NARRAGANSETT PIER,

Leaves Newport at 7.15 and 10.10 A. M.; 1.30 and 6.10 P. M. Leaves Narragansett Pier 8.45 A. M. and 12 M.; 3 and 6.10 P. M.

REGULAR FARE, 50c
ROUND TRIP, 75c
6-25 J. C. TUCKER, Jr., Agent.

White Star Line

Royal and United States Mail Steamers,

Sailing every Wednesday from New York and Liverpool.

MAJESTIC and TEUTONIC,

The two longest, finest and fastest vessels afloat.

Steerage, $20. Second cabin, $40 and $45. Saloon, $50 and upward.

Proposed Sailings from New York:

Teutonic	Aug. 25, 11 a. m
Britannic	Sept. 2, a. m
Majestic	Sept. 9, 9:30 a. m
Germanic	Sept. 16, 3:30 p. m
Teutonic	Sept. 23, 9:30 a. m
Britannic	Sept. 30, 3:30 p. m
Majestic	Oct. 7, 8:30 a. m

For further information apply to M. S. HOLM, Agent, 186 Thames St. Also Anchor Line Agent.

Druggists.

Charles M. Cole,

PHARMACIST,

302 Thames St.,

TWO DOORS NORTH OF POST OFFICE,

NEWPORT, R. I.

PURCHASE

—OF—

PRESCRIPTIONS.

I have purchased all the prescriptions to date from the pharmacy of James H. Taylor, and am prepared to fill them carefully and with best drugs.

JAMES T. WRIGHT,

PHARMACIST,

22 Washington Square.

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,

CONTRACTOR

—AND—

BUILDER

OF MASON WORK,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Tilling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to. Orders left at

16 Callendar Avenue

Building Lots For Sale

ON VERNON AVENUE.

The Newport Street Railway Company offer for sale their remaining lots on Vernon avenue. The price for the present is from 12½ to 15 cents per square foot. The terms of purchase will be made quite easy.

The situation and character of these lots make them especially desirable for houses. Apply at office of the Company or to real estate agents.

J. TRUMAN BURDICK, Treasurer.
Newport, Sept. 15, 1891.

CLOSING OUT

SPRING STOCK

at a discount.

Great bargains in

Baby Carriages,

—AT—

Bryer's

Furniture Rooms,

156 THAMES STREET.

"August Flower"

The Hon. J. W. Fennimore is the Sheriff of Kent Co., Del., and lives at Dover, the County Seat and Capital of the State. The sheriff is a gentleman fifty-nine years of age, and this is what he says: "I have "used your August Flower for several years in my family and for my "own use, and found it does me "more good than any other remedy. "I have been troubled with what I "call Sick Headache. A pain comes "in the back part of my head first, "and then soon a general headache "until I become sick and vomit. "At times, too, I have a fullness "after eating, a pressure after eating "at the pit of the stomach, and "sourness, when food seemed to rise "up in my throat and mouth. When "I feel this coming on if I take a "little August Flower it relieves "me, and is the best remedy I have "ever taken for it. For this reason "I take it and recommend it to "others as a great remedy for Dyspepsia, &c."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE WORLD.

WHY SUFFER with that chronic disease? Do you want to die? Sulphur Bitters will cure you as it has thousands.

Why do you suffer with that

FOUL, OFFENSIVE BREATH?

You need not if you use Sulphur Bitters. They never fail to cure.

Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and workshops; clerks who do not have sufficient exercise, and all who are confined indoors, should use Sulphur Bitters. They will not then be

WEAK AND SICKLY.

Is your Breath impure. Your Stomach is out of order. Sulphur Bitters is the best medicine to take. Sulphur Bitters will build you up and make you

STRONG AND HEALTHY.

At the dawn of womanhood, Sulphur Bitters should be used.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ERRORS of YOUTH

Sufferers from Nervous Debility, Youthful Indiscretions, Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Be Your

OWN PHYSICIAN!

Many men, from the effects of youthful imprudence, have brought about a state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever being suspected, they are doctored for everything but the right one. Notwithstanding the many valuable remedies that medical science has produced for the relief of this class of patients, none of the ordinary modes of treatment effect a cure. During our extensive college and hospital practice, we have experimented with and discovered new and concentrated remedies. The accompanying prescription is offered as a **certain and speedy cure**, as hundreds of cases in our practice have been restored to perfect health by its use after all other remedies failed. Perfectly pure ingredients must be used in the preparation of this prescription.

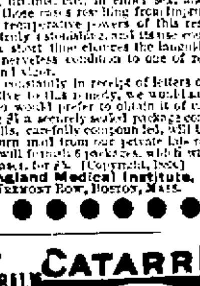
℞—Erythroxylon coca, 1-2 drachm.
Jerubebin, 1-2 drachm.
Helonias Dioica, 1-2 drachm.
Gelsemin, 8 grains.
Ext. ignatiæ amaræ (alcoholic), 2 grains.
Ext. leptandra, 2½ scruples.
Glycerine, q. s. Mix.

Make 60 pills. Take 1 pill at 3 p. m., and another on going to bed. In some cases it will be necessary for the patient to take two pills at bedtime, making the number three a day. This remedy is adapted to every condition of weakness, premature decay, inability, mental depression, weak memory, loss of private diseases, evil dreams, etc., in either sex, and especially in those cases resulting from imprudence. The recuperative powers of this restorative are truly astonishing, and its use continued for a short time changes the languid, debilitated, nerveless condition to one of renewed life and vigor.

As we are constantly in receipt of letters of inquiry relative to this remedy, we would say to those who would prefer to obtain it of us, by remitting $1 a securely sealed package containing 60 pills, carefully compounded, will be sent by return mail from our private laboratory, or we will furnish 6 packages, which will cure most cases, for $5. (Copyrighted, 1892.)

New England Medical Institute, 24 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.

ELY'S CREAM BALM



Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cts. at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

For Rent

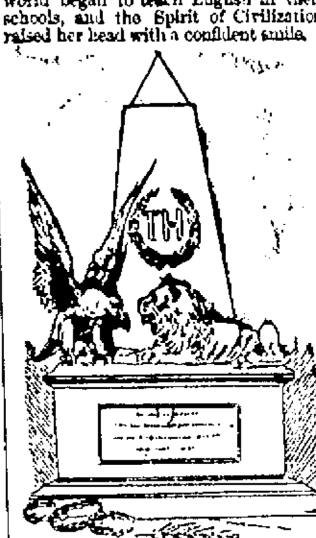
Two elegant rooms on the second floor of the MERCURY BUILDING, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at

THE MERCURY OFFICE.

(Continued from second page.)

must be fought, they would be battles of annihilation.

This is the history of the great syndicate war. Whether or not the Anglo-American syndicate was ever called upon to make war, is not to be stated here. But certain it is that after the formation of this syndicate all the nations of the world began to teach English in their schools, and the Spirit of Civilization raised her head with a confident smile.



THE END.

How Greeley Helped Lincoln.

"In McClure's 'Lincoln and Men of War Times,' I see," said aged Charles Wistor, of Germantown, yesterday, "that the colonel gives Andrew Curtin a great deal of credit for Lincoln's nomination at Chicago in 1860. I sat in a chair beside Colonel McClure in that convention, and I think Curtin and all others were totally overshadowed by Horace Greeley. Greeley bore Seward a bitter grudge. He said he had made Seward governor, and he thought him ungrateful. On Seward's refusal to act as he wished, Greeley declared, 'My time will come at last.' When the convention time arrived we all saw what seemed to be a band of soldiers marching up the street. What was it but old Horace Greeley in his famous plug hat and white coat stalking along after a brass band at the head of the New York delegation. They were the pick and flower of the state too. They were given a rousing reception in the convention hall.

"Greeley had corresponded with the ablest Republicans throughout the Union, and for two years had been planning against Seward's ambition. When the battle was fought and Lincoln was nominated Greeley came down stairs from his room in the hotel with his carpetbag in his hand. As he bade goodby his words were, 'My mission is accomplished.'"—Philadelphia Record.

Change for the Wedding Fee.

A clergyman in Cumberland county had married a couple, and was surprised by the groom's asking him the amount of the bill. He had not been accustomed to receive anything of much value, and said that the matter was left to the groom to decide. "But I'd rather you'd state the figures," was the reply, and finally the minister said, "Well, anywhere between one and ten dollars." The groom handed him a five dollar bill and departed.

In about a fortnight he returned to the minister's house and said, "Look here, when I gave you that five dollar bill I expected some change back." The astonished minister happened only to have two dollars about him. He took that from his pocket and gave it to the man, and there the transaction ended.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Three Remarks About Marriage.

James Lane Allen has a story entitled "John Gray," in which he has three remarks to make apropos to the subject of marriage: "Some women in marrying demand all and give all; with good men they are happy; with base men they are broken hearted. Some demand everything and give little; with weak men they are tyrants; with strong men they are divorced. Every bachelor is really the husband of an old maid. For every single man carries around with him the spirit of a woman to whom he is more or less happily wedded. When a man actually marries, this inner helpmate wisely disappears in the presence of her external contemporary."

Bacteria in Croton Water.

The examinations of artificial ice made from the distilled Croton water have shown that when it does contain a few bacteria these are not of many different species, as is the case with the undistilled Croton, but they are almost all of one single species, and this a hardy, harmless form which multiplies readily and rapidly in pure water.—T. Mitchell Prudden in Harper's.

Carrying a Mortgage.

Bilkins—Jimson must have built that fine house of his under a mortgage, didn't he?

Wilkins—Yes. How did you know?

Bilkins—I notice his shoulders are beginning to look like a mansard roof.—New York Weekly.

A strange custom is followed by Mexican farmers. They use oxen of one color in the morning and another color in the afternoon. They do not know why, but they know that it must be the right thing to do, because their forefathers did it.

The best words of Richard III were: "Not one foot will I flee so long as breath bides within my breast, for he who shaped both sea and land this day shall end my battles or my life. I will die king of England."

About 90 per cent. of the wild animals used for the beast fights of the Circus Maximus came from northern Africa, and the Algerian coast towns are still the favorite rendezvous of international pet dealers.

According to a somewhat cynical old proverb the meed of nightly sleep justly due to average human beings should thus be distributed: "Six hours to a man, seven to a woman and eight to a fool."

Count Chardonet, of Paris, makes silk from cellulose that is indistinguishable from that manufactured by silkworms. It is dangerously inflammable.

The constantly increasing demand for

WELCOME SOAP

is a "reward of merit," which is as natural to a good thing as breath to life.

Patent Grave Marker.

The expense of a funeral in a large city has grown to such proportions that the average man commits more extravagance in the act of dying than he ever did during life. It has been suggested that a much less costly form of gravestone than usually erected would meet all the requirements of affectionate remembrance and respect, and the suggestion has been carried into effect in the patenting of a "grave marker." This is simply a memorial leaf. It consists of two outer plates bent so as to form a holder for leaves or tablets, adapted to be suspended from a frame to receive and retain objects desired to be kept as mementos of the deceased.

The tablets beneath the outer plates can be designed in any desired form, and as they have slides of mica or transparent material to protect the tokens any object such as photographs, sketches, etc., can be inserted. For instance, a sketch of the life of the departed or a portrait or a lock of hair can be placed in the receptacle, where it is securely protected from the weather, and as it is covered by mica it will last for many years without bleaching or decaying.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Antidotes for Snake Venom.

Snake bites are always dangerous and should be attended to as soon as possible, as the venom spreads very rapidly, particularly in warm weather. The following recipe is perfectly reliable and, being simple, is easily obtained. Take an onion and cut it crosswise and hold one half of it on the wound until it turns green. Apply persistently and the onion will finally draw out all the poison. Many old woodsmen will not be without several onions at certain times of year when in the woods.

The old white haired darky that first gave me this recipe has spent the best portion of his life in the swamps, where the rattlesnake, copperhead and other deadly reptiles abound, and he assured me he has never known it to fail. A strong ligature should be tied tightly above and below the bite to prevent the poison spreading through the system. Copious drafts of brandy should be given freely. A little ammonia taken internally is very good also. The above simple remedy is equally as good for beast as for man.—Richmond Times.

Chinese Weddings.

The chief incident in a Chinese marriage is the arrival of the bride in her bridal clothes before the house of her chosen one. This is a de facto fulfillment of the contract. The wedding day is determined by the parents of the groom. The imperial calendar names the lucky days, and on such days the so called "red celebrations" take place, both in the city and country. The same bridal clothes may be used several times. That the chief part of a Chinese marriage is the arrival of the bride at the house of the groom is illustrated by the fact that the sons are often married without being present at their own weddings. It is not believed to be fortunate to change the wedding day when once decided. If the future husband, therefore, happens to be called away on the wedding day the marriage takes place by sending the bride to his house.—Exchange.

Caught a Partridge on the Fly.

A Deering Nimrod tells a good story of a recent adventure with a young partridge. These chickens of the woods are noted for the celerity with which they disappear from the intruder who blunders into their coverts; but in this particular case one of the flock upon being scared up by the dog flew directly toward the hunter. The latter, seeing the young partridge coming, held up his hands and caught it as he would a ball. The little creature was much terrified at first, but immediately regained confidence, so that when the hunter put it upon the ground it stood contentedly a moment eyeing the hunter and then leisurely hopped away.—Portland Press.

Exercise and Blood Circulation.

The circulation is controlled mainly by the action of the heart. When the activity of this organ is increased, therefore the general circulation will be improved. Now, the heart is stimulated to action by the presence of blood in its cavities, and muscular exercise, by hastening the flow of venous blood, will be instrumental in sending more fluid through them in a given period of time, and consequently in stimulating the organ to increased activity.—Dr. J. M. Rice in Popular Science Monthly.

Not Thirsty.

Lady—Have you given the goldfish fresh water?

New Servant—No, ma'am; they have not finished the water I gave them the other day.—Exchange.

The Tall Hat in England.

No one ever says a good word for the tall hat. It is reviled and abused on all sides, and yet it holds its own against all comers with an immobility worthy of a better cause. Nearly all the synonyms—and they are many—adopted to designate the tall hat are of a disrespectful character. Men liken it to a stovepipe or chimney pot; the name "topper" itself is decidedly lacking in dignity.

But though we are told that nothing kills like ridicule, ridicule has wholly failed to overthrow the dominion of the tall hat. If the last man be an Englishman, we can well imagine that his impavid front will face the ruin of the universe beneath the shelter of a silken tile.—London Globe.

Worth More.

"What do you get an evening for waiting at entertainments?"

Waiter—Five shillings; but if there is to be singing I must ask six.—London Tit-Bits.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Business Cards.

M. A. McCormick,

Carpenter and Builder

☞ All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to. Estimates cheerfully given.

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No. 236 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Has constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, which he warrants. Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Faucets, and every description of Plumbing Materials, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere. Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead on hand, also all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, ALSO

Furnishing Undertaker.

CASKETS, COFFINS, ROBES, &c.,

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Residence, No. 1 School St.

Prepared Coke.

An excellent Summer fuel.
Kindles quickly and
Makes an intense fire,
Especially good for open grates.
Cleanly, convenient and economical.
Delivered anywhere within the compact part of the city.

Leave orders at either office

181 THAMES ST.

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THIS IS THE SEASON

When you can secure especial bargains in the common or unprepared coke when taken in quantities of one hundred bushels or upwards at the Works. For terms, apply at either office.

THE NEWPORT

Gas Light Co

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BRICK, LIME, CEMENT, ETC.

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MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:—

Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co., of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired at the lowest rates, and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$2,000,000
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,381,878
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,300,894
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,700,126
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	8,727,669
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	7,056,195
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	900,424
British America Ins. Co. of Toronto	892,445
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,066,171
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,996,091
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	5,466,181
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co of Edinburgh	5,332,054
Northern Assurance Co. of London	5,366,670
Phenix Assurance Co. of London	7,967,170

A. S. SHERMAN,
7-2 Office Merchants' Bank.

H. BULL, JR. WM. G. WARD,

For your Insurance on building, stock; trade or other property, call on

BULL & WARD,

197 Thames Street,

Who represent the best English and American Companies. Then if your property is damaged by

Fire or Lightning,

Or your plate glass broken, your losses will be promptly met and settled. In all losses which have occurred at this agency, have always given satisfactory and

Liberal Settlement.

Telephone No. 6556. 5-2

PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Incorporated A. D. 1800.]

CASH ASSETS - $250,000.

This Company has paid the people of Rhode Island more than $600,000 in losses promptly in and satisfactory settlements.

It insures against both fire and lightning, has a liberal form of policy and furnishes the best insurance at the least cost.

H. R. BARKER, President.
H. C. WATERS, Secretary.

Home Office: 45 WESTMINSTER ST., PROVIDENCE R. I.

Agent at NEWPORT, R. I. - HENRY BULL, JR.

Farmers and Gardeners! ATTENTION

Having again secured a large stock of

HENRY C. ANTHONY'S

Garden and Vegetable Seeds,

I would respectfully notify the public that this is the only place in Newport where these superior seeds can be obtained. All orders entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. I would especially call the attention of the public to the superior and tested

ONION SEED AND SWEET CORN,

which are pronounced the best in the market.

A. A. BARKER,

Dealer in Groceries' Grain, Farming Utensils, etc.

167 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

SILVER WARE.

The price of silver has been declining for some years back, but it looks now as if there would be a reaction and silver will be higher. If you are in want of silverware for the table now is the time to purchase while the price is low. We have a large stock on hand at the low prices. Call and see.

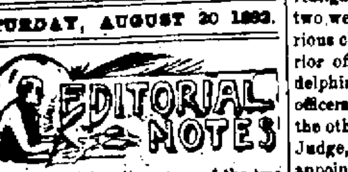
—AT—

DENHAM'S.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20 1892.



The national headquarters of the two great parties in New York are beginning to show signs of life and a fortnight later the "band will play" throughout the country.

It is most too warm to think of politics much less talk it, but with the municipal election less than a month off certainly the weather must change soon.

Mr. Cleveland is still occupied in writing letters in reply to various admirers, an occupation in which he should be encouraged—by his opponents.

The railroad riots in New York have given the militia of that State an experience this week which will not soon be forgotten by its members and one which they will not care to have repeated.

The dinner that was to have been held at Gloucester, Massachusetts, in honor of Mr. Cleveland seems to have been indefinitely postponed. The chief guest has declined to attend, and "Joe" Jefferson has also signified his purpose to keep away. Well, the best laid plans often fail in this world.

The investigation into the condition of the beneficial order known as the Iron Hall reveals nothing to encourage and much to discourage its members. The order, whatever may be its merits, has been under the very worst management possible and the result is certain to be its collapse.

The Republicans of the State of Washington have nominated J. H. McGraw of Seattle for Governor, and a full ticket for Congress and minor State officers. The Democrats are expressing hopes of doing something in Washington, but these hopes are only expressed, not felt.

The Fall River murder case remains comparatively unchanged. Miss Lizzie Borden is at the Taunton jail and the Border City authorities declare that there she will remain until the meeting of the grand jury. Little or no fresh evidence against her has appeared and public opinion is still against the hasty action of the State authorities.

The Granite Situation.

The settlement of the difficulty between the employers and the granite cutters in Westerly is at a standstill, says the Westerly Weekly. Both the cutters and the manufacturers say that they are as determined as ever, while the business men and other disinterested parties are equally desirous that the trouble may be adjusted. The officers of the local branch of the National Granite Cutters' Union, as well as a large number of the members, state that they are as strong as ever, but hope that a settlement will soon be reached, though it is not their intention to agree to any terms offered by the manufacturers unsatisfactory to them. The cutters were locked out May 14th, and 200 of them have been idle since. Ready money is now reported to be scarce among them, as some of our village tradesmen have already learned; and it is probable that if a settlement is not made by October, the money question may become a prominent feature of the trouble.

The Rhode Island Manufacturers' Association met in the Dixon House, Friday afternoon. General Secretary Chenney, of the New England Association, was present and spoke concerning the situation. Reports from different localities were read, and the opinion formed from hearing the reports was favorable to the position of the association. A member of the association expressed the opinion that it was only a question of a short time before the cutters would accept the proposition made by the manufacturers, though it was rejected a short time ago.

The money loss from the difficulty has been great, and all local interests have been more or less affected thereby. In a recent newspaper interview, James G. Batterson, President of the New England Granite Works, estimated that the men in his employ in this vicinity were out about $150,000 in wages, and that the loss throughout New England had been not far from $2,800,000; and then he adds that "this sum would have purchased half a dozen of the principal plants in New England, with all the cash capital needed for the business, and the strikers would have had something to show for their money." The loss is, of course, a complete loss; it cannot be made up at some future time. The labor which would result in this large amount of money has been withheld, and can never be again put forth. With such a condition existing, it is not to be wondered at that everybody is anxious for the trouble to be settled, and for the wheels of industry to be once more set in motion.

D. B. Sullivan, better known as "Yankee Dan," recently arrested in New York for the murder of Haswell, is now in state prison under judgment of probably guilty awaiting the action of the grand jury. Dalton, supposed to have been his associate in the crime, is still at large.

The world's records for trotting and pacing have both been broken this week at Chicago, Nancy Hanks trotting a mile in 2:07¼ and Hal Pointer pacing a mile in 2:06¼

A Long Term Order in Trouble.

The Order of the Iron Hall, one of the popular long-term orders in this country, has been undergoing two investigations at Indianapolis the past two weeks both growing out of the serious charges made against the superior officer, named Somerby, of Philadelphia. One was by the Supreme officers, and resulted in acquittal; and the other was before a United States Judge, the point being to secure the appointment of a receiver for the Order, and it looks very much as though the application will be granted. In the last trial a peculiarly loose and unbusinesslike method of conducting the Order's affairs was shown, and while it was not proven that the Order was insolvent it was made plain that it soon would be under a continuance of present conduct.

A Good Record.

Sunday night engine 248 made one of the fastest, if not the fastest, trips ever run on the rails of the Old Colony Company. A gentleman engaged a special train to bring him from Boston to Newport, and at eight minutes past nine engine 248 and one passenger car left Park Square Station. The train almost flew over the rails and at ten o'clock—just 52 minutes—had reached Fall River. When we consider that the time allowed for passenger trains to make this distance is an hour and fifty minutes and the steamboat trains an hour and a half, we can see that this is exceptionally fast travelling. The engine was made by the Manchester Locomotive Works and has been in service about a month.

Commander-in-Chief Palmer of the Grand Army of the Republic is busily engaged in making arrangements for the coming national encampment at Washington. He has decided to have the men march in a double column down Pennsylvania avenue, and this will lessen the time occupied in passing a given point to a considerable extent. He is receiving many applications from independent organizations for a place in the line, but he adheres to his original purpose of allowing only Grand Army men to take part. The department of Mississippi and Louisiana has been reorganized, and, although the colored posts are in the majority, white men have been chosen as the officers. General Palmer thinks that this marks the permanent settlement of the trouble in that department over the race issue.

Colonel Elliott F. Shepard of New York has made an offer of one dollar each, or any price the World's Fair directors may name, for the first ten thousand souvenir half-dollars. The directors are in an independent frame of mind, and replied that he will get the first coins if he is the first to send in his check for what he wants at a dollar apiece.

A system of telephony has been recently devised by which a single wire is used both as a mechanical and an electrical telephone line, so that speech can be transmitted in opposite directions over it at the same time, the one transmission depending upon the electrical undulations in the wire and the other upon the mechanical vibrations.

The sweepstake regatta for forty-footers is to be sailed off Newport next Monday and an excellent race is expected. Several of the crack boats of the class are entered, including the Gloriana and the Wasp.

PORTSMOUTH.

The Christian Church clambake, of Wednesday, owing to the non-arrival of the clams did not prove satisfactory either to the society, or the public, as the day was fine and the attendance large.

But the society did the best they could under the circumstances, by giving all the other parts except clams. They hope to have better success next time.

Mr. C. Harris Gurney and sister Miss Sadie, of Providence, are spending a few days with their cousin Miss Susan Manchester.

Mrs. George R. Coggeshall, of Providence, is visiting relatives and friends.

The Misses Lois Anthony, Ruth Anthony, Etta Sherman, Sadie Sherman, Minnie Borden, Clara Main, Lillie Sherman, Grace Coggeshall, and Bessie Walker, are camping for a week on the farm of Rev. William Miller, of Swansea, Mass.

TIVERTON.

During the past week Codman's Neck has been visited by a large number of people from this town, the exodus Sunday was quite a large one.

The illuminations Thursday evening of last week were on an extensive scale. The brass bands were in attendance one on the water, the others at different places on land. Rain and fog somewhat marred the plans of the illuminators, and the number of spectators was considerably lessened through the unfavorable state of the weather.

Mrs. Henry Remington of Fall River is visiting her sister Mrs. Frank Potter.

Mrs. Nancy S. Reid still lingers, and suffering considerably about all the time.

LITTLE COMPTON.

A fair and social was held Wednesday afternoon and evening in the vestry of the Congregational church. A large company was present to make the entertainment a pleasant as well as social success.

Mrs. Delia Wright of Fall River is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller and family, Mr. Leon Almy of Providence is on a visit to his parents Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Almy, Miss Ellen White of Lowell is the guest of Joseph Durfee and wife.

Miss K. Stanislaus Howard left town Tuesday to visit relatives at Boylston.

Mrs. George O. Ballou, of Fall River, is the guest of Giles Chace and family.

Miss Lottie Simmons is visiting friends in New Bedford.

Miss Genevra Cook left town Thursday to visit friends at Hingham.

Mrs. Winifred S. White, of Pawtucket, with her two sons, are the guests of Isaac G. White and wife.

Mrs. Henry Durfee and her daughter, left town Monday on a visit to relatives at Newport, Vt.

An Anniversary Sermon.

Rev. H. N. Jeter preached his seventeenth annual sermon as pastor of the Shiloh Baptist church last Sunday, taking for his text the following words found in Luke 10:7: "And in the same house remain, eating and drinking such things as they give; for the laborer is worthy his hire." There was a large congregation present and the discourse, which was an appropriate resumé of seventeen years labors, was listened to with interest.

Rev. Mr. Jeter came to Newport January 8, 1875, and after serving the Shiloh Baptist church nearly six months as a supply he accepted a call to become its permanent pastor and was ordained and installed June 24, 1875.

He began his remarks Sunday by showing what men in business have accomplished by remaining faithfully and continuously at their adopted vocations and then went on to show what seventeen years faith and perseverance had accomplished for his church. Nearly every year during that period additions to the membership had been made and also improvements to the house of worship. This could not have been, had not pastor and church remained together, working faithfully to this end. The greatest undertaking was made in 1884, at which time the main audience room was enlarged and a parsonage built at a cost of $5,000. With only $700 to begin the work and only 68 members on the church roll—little money and few in numbers, but great faith in God—the work was accomplished and through perseverance, the necessary funds were raised, the last dollar being paid in 1888, on which occasion a week's meeting of thanksgiving was held. During these 17 years there has been raised and paid for improvements and building $7,963.70; of this amount the church and congregation have contributed $2,968.70; $4,995 have been collected by the pastor, the greater portion of said amount being given by the wealthy friends of the church who spend their summers in the little city by the sea.

After the completion of the lecture room and parsonage, a lady who resides here during the summer and who is widely known for her liberality, was first (unsolicited) to contribute toward the work. She also sent to the pastor a fine mahogany plush chair. The revival of 1887 was the greatest ever known in the history of the church and it added some 50 persons to the membership. Until 1888 the church was assisted in the support of her pastors by the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention. In this year the envelope system of weekly offerings was introduced and since then she has been self-sustaining, and has given for benevolence during the 17 years $1220. In this same year there was organized in the church a beneficial society which pays to its members $1 per week when sick, furnishes watchers, and pays $40 toward burial in case of death. Thus far the society has paid out for sick benefits and burials $196, donated to the church $71.35, and retains in its treasury today $301.70. The two members who died belonging to the society were Hannah Seixas and John Graham. The Ladies' Social Circle, connected with the church, has, during the 17 years, provided the church with a suit of pulpit furniture, two new carpets, several tons of coal and about $500 in cash.

In 1891 a heating apparatus was placed in the church which heated both church and parsonage. This arrangement saved to the church 6 tons of coal last winter. The church is free of debt and has $209.03 toward needed improvements. Those of our deceased friends who have remembered the church in their wills, said the pastor, are the sainted Mariah Fitts, $1000; the late Joseph Hammett, (Mrs. Fitts' brother) $500; and the late Hannah Seixas-Woodous $25.

During the 17 years 5948 religious visits have been made; 1528 sermons preached; 117 persons have been received into the church by baptism, 40 by letter and 66 by experience, making a total of 223; a mission has been established in Jamestown; 37 couples have been united in marriage; 173 funerals have been attended. There are now only 15 members who were in the church when the pastor took charge. Seventeen years ago there was not a dozen children to be found in the church and congregation; there are now over a hundred children and half of this number are members of the Sunday school. The Sunday school is large and in a good healthy state.

During the year ending June 30, 1892, the Pension Office allowed 311,539 pensions, 78,518 of them under the old laws and 233,071 under the act of June 27, 1890. That was an increase during the previous years (that is to say, since March 1, 1889,) of 333,167. July 2, 1892, there were 817,528 cases still pending, about 188,000 of which were for widows.

By an accident to a passenger train on the Northwestern railroad, last Saturday, a car containing fourteen Knights Templar returning from the Denver festivities was rolled down a bank. No one was killed, though all were considerably injured.

Mr. Robert E. Howe, of Vernon Centre, Conn., a student at Yale in the class of '93, was drowned at Block Island Saturday while bathing. He was spending his vacation on the island as a waiter at the Spring House.

Messrs. Whipple & Derby have sold for Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes his property known as Tammany Hill, comprising over thirty acres of land, to Mr. William Broadbelt, of New York

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST 1892. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
20 Sat.	5 15	6 50	2 51	5 53	6 31
21 Sun	5 16	6 49	4 1	6 46	7 10
22 Mon	5 17	6 47	sets	7 32	7 55
23 Tues	5 18	6 46	7 44	8 15	8 35
24 Wed	5 19	6 44	8 5	8 54	9 14
25 Thurs	5 20	6 43	8 23	9 33	9 52
26 Fri	5 21	6 41	8 45	10 12	10 31

Full Moon, 8th day, 0h. 51m., morning.
Last Quarter, 15th day, 1h. 37m., morning.
New Moon 22d day, 5h. 59m., morning.
First Quarter, 30th day, 3h. 23m., morning.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner in the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Republican Committees at Work—Campaign Literature—An Express Company's Greed—Getting Ready for G. A. R. Encampment.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1892.

Captain T. H. McKee, Assistant Secretary of the National Republican Committee, is now quartered in the same building with the Congressional campaign committee, and he has more than half a hundred assistants hard at work mailing documents.

Secretary McPherson, of the Congressional committee, who is a veteran of many campaigns, is at present acting in an advisory capacity to Captain McKee, and the two "Mc's" make a strong team; but a little later on he will give his undivided attention to the Congressional districts which are marked undoubtful on the little list he keeps. Mr. McPherson knows how to be silent in nineteen languages about the work upon which he is engaged, but he told your correspondent that he thought the prospect for wresting the House from the democrats was good and improving all the time.

Captain McKee says the following are the documents which he is sending out the largest number of: "Better Dead Than Homeless," "Free Traders Unveiled," "A Farmer's Appeal to Farmers," "Farm Mortgages not an Evidence of Distress," "Farm Implements Abroad," "The A, B, C, of the Tariff," "How Protection Increases the Nation's Wealth," "The Tariff Riddle: A Key Thereto," "Where I Spent my Money after all," "American Ideas Conquer," Representative D. B. Henderson on the false cry of a Billion Dollar Congress," "A Town Built up by Protection," and Ingersoll's "Why I am a Republican." Captain McKee also edits the "National bulletin" of which thousands are sent out each week. The republican campaign text book will be ready about Sept. 1st, and already orders for an enormous number are booked.

"One thing was apparently overlooked by those who started and those who accepted as true the story that Judge Walter Q. Gresham would soon take the stump for Weaver," said an old member of the Supreme Court Bar, "and that is, that Gresham is at this time a judge of a United States Court. Until he resigns that position, and I haven't heard that he had any intention of resigning, there is not the slightest probability that he will take the stump for anybody. I do not remember to have heard of a United States Judge making a political stump speech and, I think I know Walter Gresham's idea of the dignity which should always be maintained by the National Judiciary well enough to predict that he will never make a speech favoring Weaver or anyone else for the Presidency as long as he remains a United States Judge, and I do not believe he would support Weaver for President if he were a private citizen."

The greed of the great Wells-Fargo Express Company compelled the government to make at its own risk the recent shipment of $20,000,000 in gold, from San Francisco, and it may result in transferring a very profitable line of business from the express companies to the government—the transportation of large sums of government money. The United States made that shipment of gold from San Francisco to New York for about $57,500 less than the Wells-Fargo company charged for doing it, and it may be that the express companies will not be asked to do such work in the future. Not long ago the government paid the United States express company $3,500—more than the cost of bringing $20,000,000 across the continent—for carrying $7,000,000, in gold from Philadelphia to New York, a job that was completed in a little more than two hours.

The change in the British administration has caused a delay in setting a date for the meeting of the International monetary conference, but the State department is advised unofficially that it will be one of the first matters to be taken up and disposed of by the new Gladstone Government, so that the delay in fixing a date is not likely to be a long one. Only two of those selected by the President to be United States Commissioners to the conference—Senators Allison and Jones—have formally accepted their appointments, but there are no reasons for expecting any of the others to decline to serve, although the point has been raised by an outsider that neither Senators nor Representatives are eligible to act as commissioners at this conference, but nothing is thought of this in official circles.

The G. A. R. encampment committee will spend about $75,000 in the erection of Barracks for the accommodation of the veterans who do not engage their own sleeping quarters, and while the committee does not undertake to supply food it proposes to make arrangements that will result in good food at reasonable prices for those who will occupy the barracks, and it will also provide a place of safe keeping for the baggage of the old soldiers, which the committee hopes will be confined to articles absolutely necessary. J. B.

SIMEON HAZARD.

FOR SALE.

1. The "Daniel Hazard" cottage on Broad way is now offered for sale because the present owner has removed to Washington. This is admirably situated for both a winter and summer residence. It has several large sleeping rooms, a splendid bath, set bowl and water closet, and has also a new furnace, gas, city water and sewerage. Price on application at my office.
2. A small cottage on the point near Thames street, $1300.
3. Cottages on Pond avenue one $3,000 another $2,500.

OFFICE 94 BROADWAY.

Nothing On Earth Will

MAKE HENS LAY

LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity it costs less than a tenth of a cent a day. Strictly a medicine. Prevents and cures all diseases. Good for young chicks. Worth more than Gold when hens moult. If you can't get it send to us. Sample 25 cents, five $1.00. Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

EVERY MOTHER

Should Have It In The House. Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Cramps, Pains. Stops Inflammation, in body or limb, like magic. Cures Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatic Pains, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Strains. Illustrated Book free. Price, 35 cents; Six $2.00. Sold by druggists. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Horsford's

ACID PHOSPHATE.

An agreeable preparation of the phosphates, for Indigestion, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Exhaustion.

Recommended and prescribed by Physicians of all schools.

Trial bottle mailed on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

The Point Judith Railroad Company has been organized with William G. Roelker as President, and Isaac R. Robinson as Secretary and Treasurer.

A. O'D. Taylor

FOR SALE.

1. 4½ acres of splendid land opposite Mr. Morgan's on Aquidneck avenue. Position excellent for building sites; will sell very much cheaper than any of the Newport lands; this being in Middletown where tax is about 64 cents against $1.
2. The entire estate of Wm. H. Morrison, Esq., 71 acres, with house, stables and offices.
3. A cosy cottage, not far from Paradise avenue, Middletown, with one-third of an acre, about one-half mile from Second Beach, $2,000.
4. City property in Newport, either to purchase or let—houses of all sizes. Rents, $250 to $750; estates, $1,500 to $10,000; excellent for families, $5,000 to $7,500 with all modern comforts.

Office 124 Bellevue Avenue,

A. O'D. Taylor's Real Estate Agency.

MARRIAGES

In this city, 17th inst., by Rev. H. B. Cady, William Lincoln Tisdale, of Taunton, Mass., to Florence Edith Cady, of this city.

DEATHS

Entered into rest, in this city, Saturday, 19th inst., Sarah Jane, widow of Christian A. Zabriskie, and daughter of the late William M. Titus.

In this city, 13th inst., John Florence, son of Patrick J. and Mary E. O'Sullivan, aged 1 year and 1 month.

In this city, 16th inst., Bertha May, daughter of Willard and Emma P. Loker, aged 4 months and 25 days.

Entered into rest, in this city, 15th inst., Helen Eudora, daughter of Winfield H. and Mary A. White, aged 10 months and 20 days

In this city, 14th inst., Carrie M., daughter of George and Mary Palmer, aged 2 years and 11 months.

In this city. 17th inst., Frederick James, son of Edgar R and Nellie Fitt, aged 3 months and 9 days.

In this city, 18th inst., John, son of Daniel J. and Johanna Mahoney, aged 1 month.

In Providence, 12th inst., Robert Timpson, 80; 12th, Avis L., daughter of the late Bates and Sarah Lockwood Harris, 59; 15th, David Gowdey, 67; 16th, Thomas Huby, 66; 16th, George W. Ware, 66; 16th, James G. Brown, 81; 16th, Charles M. Carpenter, 46.

In East Providence, 15th inst., Julia Ann, widow of Gilbert R. Lawless, aged 83 years.

In Warren, 13th inst., Isaiah R. Simmons, in his 69th year.

In Harrington, 16th inst., Jeremiah S. Remington, of Providence, in his 66th year.

ANOTHER

of those

Bargains of Mine.

A second-hand square piano in first-class order, with an excellent tone. A stool will be thrown in with this instrument. Terms, $50 on monthly instalments of $5, or for $40 cash.

JOHN VARS,
172 Thames st., Frasch's Building.

Boston office—Hello!

N. Y. office—Well?

Boston—All New England is calling for

Worcester Salt

New York—We are increasing our facilities as fast as we can. Ten carloads shipped to you to-day.

Nash, Whiton & Co., New York.

FRAUDS

will be

Perpetrated for Gain.

Unscrupulous manufacturers of medicines are offering to supply the retail druggists with an article put up in RED wrapper, almost identical in general appearance, and closely assimulated in every detail to Carter's Little Liver Pills.

In this way they hope to profit by the merit of Carter's Little Liver Pills, and palm off an imitation on the unsuspecting sufferer and purchaser.

It is the source of wonder to honest people, that there are men ready and willing to perpetrate such frauds.

Let them beware; a day of reckoning will surely come, there are "upright judges" in the land who will punish such people.

When you go for a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills, ask for "CARTER'S" insist upon having "CARTER'S," and see that you get "C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S"

The proprietors of Carter's Little Liver Pills have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to make their value known. True merit always wins with the people, CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS have won.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

SOME THINGS TO EAT.

Dried Beef, Shaved Thin, Moist and Nice.

Ferris' Hams and Bacon.

Kippered Herring.

Holmes & Coutts' Biscuits and Wafers.

SOME THINGS TO DRINK

Root Beer Extracts.

Lemonade Crystals.

Fruit Syrups, Lemon,

Pineapple, Raspberry, &c.

Pure Lime Fruit Juice.

WING & THOMPSON, 172 & 176 B'way, Lake's Korner

Schreier's

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 THAMES STREET.

Elegant Trimmed Hats at Extreme Low Prices

Just Received New Shapes in White Straws.

A Large Line of Sailors.

Sun Shades in Mull and Straw.

Elegant Flowers and Artificial Fruits.

THE LEADING HOUSE LARGEST VARIETY

WALL PAPER BARGAINS

—AT—

367 & 369 Main Street, Pawtucket, 3 Irons Block, Olneyville.

White Blanks, Warranted, 3c. a roll	18-inch Border, Warranted, 3c. yd.
9-inch Borders, " 1c. yard	Gilt Papers, New, " 5c. roll

The Largest Stock and Greatest Assortment in the Biggest Show Room in New England,

305 HIGH STREET, PROVIDENCE.

DRAPERY GOODS BARGAINS.

Nottingham Laces, 75c. pair	Chenille Portiere and Pole Complete, $2.00 each
Five-foot Pole and Brass Trimmings, 15c. each	Loops for Laces, etc., 5c. pair
Sash Rods and Brass Brackets, 6c. each	

F. H. Cady,

3 Stores as Above.

TO ASSURE YOU OF THE FACT

that the there is an Agricultural House in Newport that still lives at the head of the Agricultural Trade and handles these goods at the lowest prices, I quote as follows: Think of it!

The Woods Rake, sold everywhere for $25, for $18.
The Taylor for $21.
The Hocking Valley for $21.
The Tiger for $22.
The New York Champion or Strait for $22.
The Mudget Hay Tedder for $33.
Now look to this Tedder. It is the best in the market and I will put it beside any. It runs easier, does not cut the fork out, has a folding tine, tilting frame and all of the modern improvements.
The Advance Tedder, with forks on the outside of wheel, for $30.
The Wood's Steel Frame Mower in 4 1-4, 4 1-2, 5 and 6 ft. cut.
The Worcester Chain or Common Gear
Adriance and Akron Buckeyes,
All sizes, and the
Bradley Enclosed Gear Mowers.

This takes in all of the first-class New England mowers. They stand at the head of the heap and eclipse the cheaper makes. Prices on these will compete with any, and farmers will find it to their advantage to buy of an Agricultural House.

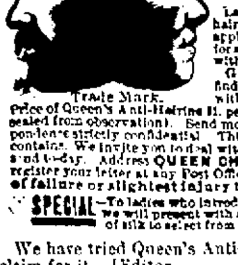
BERRY BASKETS, only 60c. per C. Crates with 32 baskets for 75c.

PURE PARIS GREEN for Potato Bugs.

REPAIRS of all kinds, at

GEO. A. WEAVER'S 50 Broadway.

NEW DISCOVERY, by ACCIDENT



In compounding a solution a part was accidently spilled on the hand and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We at once put this wonderful preparation on the market and so great has been the demand that we are now introducing it throughout the world under the name of Queen's Anti-Hairine.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT.

Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for a like purpose. Thousands of LADIES who have been annoyed with hair on their FACE, NECK and ARMS attest its merits.

GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate a beard or hair on their neck find a priceless boon in Queen's Anti-Hairine which does away with Shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility. Price of Queen's Anti-Hairine $1. per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes, postage paid by us (securely sealed from observation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and send to-day. Address QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O. You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay $500 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 Bottles of Queen's Anti-Hairine we will present with a SILK DRESS, 15 yards best silk. Extra Large Bottle and samples of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents.

We have tried Queen's Anti-Hairine, and find it does all the above Company claim for it.—[Editor.

A lady's fine watch—fourteen-karat gold filled; jewelled works; stem-winder; stem-set; a warranted time-keeper; a gem to look at: THIS IS the NEW
QUICK-WINDING "Waterbury."
No cheap Swiss watch can compare with this perfected product of American machinery and brains; they keep quality up and prices down. Not a cheap-looking watch, but a low-priced one.
Your Jeweler sells it.

DIED FOR LOVE.

A Married Woman Kills Herself for a Man Not Her Husband.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 10.—Alice M. Palmer, a young married woman of French extraction, committed suicide at her home, 5 Albert street, last evening, by shooting herself through the head with a revolver. She was madly in love with a boarder, Joseph Marceil, and was living apart from her husband, John F. Palmer of Middlebury, Vt., who left her about eight weeks ago on account of family troubles.

A week ago the woman received a letter from her husband, asking her to come and live with him. She was infatuated with Marceil, however, and did not want to go. Marceil heard of her husband's wishes and yesterday informed Mrs. Palmer that he was going to leave her, so she might return to her lawful husband.

Mrs. Palmer was startled at this announcement, and told Marceil that if he left her she would kill herself. Shortly immediately went to her bedroom and fired the fatal shot. She left a note bidding her friends good-by. She leaves three small children.

PREMIER GLADSTONE

Receives His Appointment as First Lord of the Treasury.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—As Mr. Gladstone was crossing the dockyard at Portsmouth, on his way to the royal yacht, hundreds of artisans stopped work and followed his carriage, according him a rousing ovation. On the arrival of the yacht at East Cowes, Isle of Wight, where Mr. Gladstone came ashore, he was greeted by a vast crowd. Mr. Gladstone entered a royal carriage and rode to Osborne house, where Sir H. F. Ponsonby, the queen's private secretary, received him and conducted him to the apartments prepared for him. After Mr. Gladstone had partaken of luncheon, the queen gave him audience, and he kissed her hands, in accordance with the established usage. On the appointment as first lord of the treasury Mr. Gladstone submitted the names of the members of his cabinet.

The queen's dinner guests at Osborne house last night included, besides Mr. Gladstone, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Princess Henry of Battenburg and the Earl of Ducie.

THE BELANGER MURDER.

A Newspaper Has a Possible That May Unravel the Mystery.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 18.—One year ago David Belanger was murdered at night in his dry goods store in Merrimac street. The police made no arrests and the case dropped out of sight until a few days ago, when a local paper reopened it and claimed that there was new evidence which might lead up to the discovery of the murderers. Now this paper asserts that recent developments have given the police something to work on. It has always been believed that Mr. Belanger was murdered by some person on intimate terms with him, and the latest points in the case seem to make this an absolute certainty.

NEW CATTLE PEST.

A Black Fly Causing Trouble to Farmers of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The board of agriculture reports that farmers in Blandford and Wareham complain of a new pest in the shape of a little black fly, which is proving a source of great annoyance to cattle. This is its first appearance in Massachusetts, but it was very troublesome in New Jersey in 1883. It is there known as the horn fly, from the fact that it settles in swarms about the roots of the cattle's horns, and such is the tenacity with which it clings that the animals are unable to shake it off, and cannot reach it with the tail to switch it off. The board mentions a number of remedies, among which is tobacco dust, pyrethrum or insect powder, and a preparation known as X. O. dust. These remedies are recommended by entomologists.

HELD IN $5000 BONDS.

Horace Osborn Accused of Attempting to Bribe the Legislature.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The Osborn bribery case is finished after a three days' hearing, and the accused, Horace K. Osborn of Cambridge, was held by Judge Adams in the sum of $5000, bonds being furnished, as previously, by his wife. During yesterday afternoon's session of the hearing, Representative Morse, in answer to a final question by Judge French, declared that there was nothing in his former testimony that he desired to change, and this he repeated in reply to Mr. Gilman, counsel for Osborn.

Pleads Not Guilty.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 17.—"Yankee Dan" Sullivan, wanted in this city for the murder of Anthony S. Haswell, was brought from New York last night by Detective Parker.

Sullivan was arraigned in the second district court this morning and answered to the charge of killing Anthony S. Haswell. He entered a plea of not guilty and was held for trial later.

Mad Dog in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—There was a mad dog scare at the West End last evening, when a canine, owned by Mary Marr, was flying around the streets with froth running from his mouth. Delia M. Walton, 10 years old, got in front of the animal and was bitten in the left thigh. She was taken to the Massachusetts general hospital, her wounds dressed and she was then conveyed home. The dog escaped.

Highway Robbery in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18.—S. E. Baxter of Westfield was robbed of his watch and $80 by two highwaymen on Liberty street, while walking toward the train for home. The men threw him down on the walk, and after going through his pockets kicked him in the face and then escaped.

World's Record Splintered.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The world's pacing record, 2:06 1-4, made by old Johnson in October, 1884, at Chicago West Side driving park, was broken by Hal Pointer, who went around Washington park track in 2:05 1-4, making the fastest mile ever gone in harness.

WILL NOT ARBITRATE

REPLY OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND READING ROADS.

Fight to the Bitter End Will Be Made by the Strikers and the Trouble May Extend as Far West as Chicago—Military Pouring Into Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—The Sixty-fifth regiment has just been sent to Cheektowaga to guard the Lehigh Valley and the Erie yards.

The eventy-fourth regiment has been called out to protect the Central and West Shore property, it being feared that switchmen on these roads may go out.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—Early this morning the New York Central switchmen abandoned all work in the freight yards. This is what has been feared. The presence here of H. Walter Webb shows that the Central officers expected their men would go out. Switch tenders in the Central passenger yards and train house are included in the strike.

The switchmen on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western have just been called out.

More Troops Asked For.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—The Lake Shore switchmen quit work this morning. It is said the Lackawanna switchmen will follow soon. The men in the East Buffalo Lake Shore yards are also out.

A conference between General Doyle, Mayor Bishop, Sheriff Beck, H. Walter Webb and others resulted in sending the following telegram (signed by the mayor and sheriff) to Governor Flower:

We have become satisfied that the situation here in Buffalo, under the pending strike, has become so serious that we ask that the National Guard of the state be called out to protect the lives and property of citizens of this city and county.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—Third Vice President Webb of the New York Central has replied to the letter of the state board of arbitration, asking if the New York Central company would consent to arbitration of the existing differences with the switchmen. Mr. Webb, in his reply, declares that the company's operating force in and around this city is full, and there is no obstruction of any kind to its freight service, except by lawless interference. He says:

The delay in freight transportation on this company during the past two days has not been due to dissatisfaction or a strike on the part of the company's employes. It has simply been owing to the fact that the properly constituted authorities of the city and county have been unable to furnish protection to those who are in the company's service, and who sought to continue in the performance of their duties. I am not aware of any difference or grievance existing between this company and its employes. It seems to me inappropriate and unnecessary to consent to the arbitration you suggest.

Superintendent Bonzano received the following telegram from President McLeod:

I am in receipt of your message informing me that the New York state board of mediation and arbitration have written to you that one Sweeny is willing to arbitrate and has asked whether this company is willing to consent to arbitration.

You are instructed to reply to the board that, in the opinion of the management of this company, the time to ask for or consider the question of arbitration had passed when the men abandoned the service of the company, destroyed its property and threatened to murder its employes. They are now, therefore, in my judgment, not entitled to any consideration other than that of outlaws.

There can be no doubt that before yielding this fight the leaders

Will Extend Their Strike

west, even to Chicago and eastward to New York, ultimately calling out, perhaps, not only switchmen, but firemen and trainmen.

Master Workman Wilkinson of the Trainmens' Order said his men were ready to join the switchmen whenever ordered, but the firemen, if ordered out, will probably be the first called. The firemen have not yet gone out.

As the Situation Now Stands

there will be a general strike, involving the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen on the Lehigh, Erie, Central, West Shore and Lake Shore by Saturday or Sunday, or the strike will have been regarded as a flat failure. The meeting of the firemen this evening will be one of the most important events of the strike. If the firemen conclude to go out it will be on all the lines on which the switchmen are out.

The trainmen will hold a meeting some time this evening, and will doubtless act in conjunction with the firemen. The conductors are known to be in touch with the other three organizations, and if a climax is reached they will work in harmony with them. If a strike is ordered by Grand Master Sargent an hour will be set for it to take effect, and every fireman will be given orders to abandon his engine wherever it happens to be and walk to the nearest station.

Military Movements.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—The situation here is one of quietude, and no further action is liable to be taken by the state authorities unless advised that the outlook at Buffalo is growing worse. General Porter summed up the situation when he said: "The force on hand at Buffalo now numbers 5000 men, and the strikers number a possible 1000. With the force of special deputies, the police force and the men who are working, there is in my opinion enough men to overawe those who might contemplate violence. There is still in reserve in the state 8000 troops available and ready to move at a moment's notice."

Governor Flower was averse to talking. He did say, however: "Adjutant General Porter has my permission to concentrate anywhere he pleases the entire National Guard of the state if he feels their presence is necessary. The statement that troops are being sent to overawe the workingmen and stop the strike is not true in any particular. The guard is being centered to prevent lawless persons from doing acts that would prove of as much injury to the workingmen as to the railroads. My own view of the matter is that, no matter how the strike may extend, we will not have any serious disorder. The workingmen and strikers are themselves aware that fully as much, and more, can be gained by quiet and orderly organization than by riotous disorder."

Heavy Bail Demanded.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Charles W. Bingham was before Judge Hardy in the municipal criminal court, being charged with swindling the Conveyancers' Title Insurance company. As he waived examination he was held in $30,000 for trial in the superior court.

Queen of the Turf.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Nancy Hanks trotted a mile at Washington park in 2:07 1-4. The great mare was sent to beat her own record of 2:09, and not only upset that mark decisively, but broke all existing records of the trotting turf.

Decay of the Teeth

Arises from various causes, but principally it may be attributed to daily neglect or the indiscriminate use of tooth powders and pastes which give a momentary whiteness to the teeth while they corrode the enamel. The timely use of that delicate aromatic toothwash, Fragrant SOZODONT, will speedily arrest the progress of decay, harden the gums, and impart a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes those ravages which people sustain in their teeth from the use of sweet and acid articles.

CONDENSED NEWS

Saturday, Aug. 13.

A great corn crop is growing in Texas.

One was killed and fifteen injured on the street railroad at North Andover, Mass.

Alvin won the $10,000 trot at Grand Rapids, Mich., in three remarkably fast heats.

Pacer Little Brown Jug, 2:11 3-4, is working in a mason's wagon in Cambridge, Mass.

Patrolman Benjamin of Boston is alleged to have clubbed Charles H. Rowen, injuring his skull.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew will hold its seventh annual convention in Boston Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.

It is said the pope is preparing a document destined to produce a profound impression in the United States.

Robert W. Ferris, a young electrician in Brookline, Mass., met sudden death by coming in contact with a dynamo.

Manufacturer C. S. Moulton of Lynn, Mass., met with a possibly fatal accident in that city by being thrown from his carriage.

OBITUARY.

Michael Harkins, the English dynamiter, died at Philadelphia from consumption.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of General Gilman B. Johnson of Concord, N. H., died suddenly at Weirs, N. H., aged about 58 years.

Benjamin G. Clarke, the president of the Thompson Iron company, died in Antwerp, Germany. Mr. Clarke was born in New York in 1820, and has been identified with the iron business since he was a young man.

General William Pettit Trowbridge, professor of mining engineering in Columbia college, New York, died at New Haven. His death was very sudden and has been attributed to heart failure. Professor Trowbridge was born in Michigan in 1828.

Sunday, Aug. 14.

Captain A. C. Fowler, Second artillery, United States army, is at Concord, N. H., to establish a recruiting station for his command.

A brakeman named Corliss of Woodsville, Mass., fell from a car at Groveland Junction, N. H., Saturday, and was instantly killed.

Albert, the 8 1-2-year-old son of Henry B. Fairbanks, the auctioneer, of Manchester, N. H., was drowned while rowing on Lake Massabesic.

At Ridgefield, Conn., Friday, a hunting dog owned by George J. Jerome of New York, went mad and bit several dogs and two horses before being shot.

Frank Reynolds, a son of George S. Reynolds of Plainfield, N. J., was drowned at Hummer's grove, Lake Cobbossecontee, near Augusta, Me.

Mrs. Calista Cook, widow of Leonard Cook, living alone at Provincetown, Mass., after having been missing for several days, has been found dead in her home.

At Holden Haseltine's dairy farm, Moretown, Vt., five cows have died from anthax, and six others have been ordered slaughtered by the state inspector.

Robert E. Howe of Yale college, a waiter at the Irving House, Block Island, R. I., was drowned in the surf at the island. His home was at Vernon Centre, Conn.

The loss to the town of Stowe, Vt., by the recent heavy rains will amount to thousands of dollars. Many bridges and roads were washed away, and the farmers will suffer.

Gustave Reider of Clinton, Mass., who shot his wife July 29 and attempted suicide, was arraigned at Clinton, pleaded not guilty, waived examination, and in default of $2000 bonds was taken to jail at Fitchburg.

Monday, Aug. 15.

Zimmerman breaks three Canadian bicycle records.

An Italian was probably fatally cut by a fellow-countryman at New Haven.

Satisfactory assurances has reached Berlin regarding Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy.

Judge Gresham says he is bound to no party and will make no political speeches this campaign.

Ex-Mayor Viall of Keene, N. H., is pleased with the outlook of his gubernatorial candidacy.

George V. McLaughlin, an assistant technology professor, was drowned at Lynn (Mass.) beach.

The returning Knights Templars from Denver met with a serious railroad accident near Clinton, Ia.

The Windsor and Tremont Houses, Marlboro, Mass., were raided, liquor being seized at both places.

Hon. S. S. Brown is the Democratic nominee for representative to the legislature at Waterville, Me.

There was a fine display of fruits, flowers and vegetables at the Horticultural society's exhibition in Boston.

A demand has been made upon the Nicaraguan government for $25,000 for alleged indignities offered Dr. Meyer.

OBITUARY.

John G. Warwick, representative in congress from the Sixteenth Ohio district is dead, aged 62.

Tuesday, Aug. 16.

A gang of burglars are at work in Bangor, Me.

Boston's tax rate has been fixed at $12.90 per $1000.

The Kansas corn crop will average 75 per cent. of a full crop.

P. J. Neal has been appointed postmaster at Merrimacport, Mass.

The senatorial committee has begun in Boston an investigation of the Maverick bank case.

James McCarthy, aged 15, was drowned in the Merrimac river at Amesbury, Mass., while bathing.

William Gibson of Brewer, Me., was held without bail for the September court for assaulting his granddaughter.

Luger Conchong, aged 9 years, fell into the river at Brunswick, Me., and was drowned while fishing from the rocks.

A lad named Jack Minnehan, 15 years old, was drowned while bathing with some young companions near Biddeford, Me.

The Dog River valley (Vt.) fair will be held Sept. 13, 14 and 15. Numerous repairs are being made on the grounds of the society.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Henry C Nutt died at Brookline, Mass.

Colonel Henry Clay Nutt, formerly president of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, died at his home in Brookline Mass., after an illness of nearly four years of paralysis, aged 59.

Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Governor Burleigh of Maine has nominated Charles R. Whitten of Augusta for bank examiner, in place of George D. Blabee, resigned.

Buildings on the town farm, Amherst, N. H., were burned.

General Stevenson talked to Hibernians at Bloomington, Ills.

Yorkville Belle won the $20,000 Omnibus stakes at Monmouth park.

Gus York of Medway, Me., was drowned by the overturning of a boat.

Honest George and Globe trotted a mile in double harness in 2:13 3-4.

Archbishop Vaughan was invested with the pallium in Brompton oratory.

Boston capitalists are interested in a railroad in the United States of Colombia.

Thomas Mack, 10 years old, was drowned while bathing in a canal at Lowell, Mass.

The municipal expenses in Salem, Mass., amounted to $375,000 in the year ending Aug. 1.

Eugene McAdams, who is wanted in Boston for embezzlement, was arrested at Saratoga.

The London Standard says America may get rid of silver by a "fluke," but that India cannot.

Senator Hoar has written to Chairman Draper expressing his inability to participate in the Massachusetts campaign.

Florence Lindsey, aged 18, was fatally burned at North Adams, Mass., by her clothes catching fire from an oil stove.

Billy Daley, pitcher for the Boston Baseball club last year and now of the Buffalos, was married in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Miss Lena Mullin.

General H. F. Baker is arraigned by the Concord (N.H.) Monitor for his avowed proclamation of a money campaign for congressional honors.

Joseph Lamoufayne, 26 years old, employed in the log yard of the Full Mountain Paper company, Bellows Falls, Vt., was struck on the head by a falling log and instantly killed.

A tramp, supposed to be John Shine of Olean, N. Y., and an unknown boy were struck by a train near North Adams, Mass. The boy was killed, and the man probably fatally injured.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Jennie Miaco, wife of the well-known theatrical manager, Tom Miaco, died at Medina, N. Y.

Thursday, Aug. 18.

St. John's Normal college, Danvers, Mass., was dedicated.

The spring wheat crop is 57,000,000 bushels short of that of last year.

President Potter of the Maverick bank was forced to testify before the senatorial committee.

Philip Clark, the 8-year-old son of Samuel Clark, fell out of a boat at Machias, Me., and was drowned.

Ex-United States Senator Spooner was nominated for governor by the Wisconsin Republican convention.

A coal train of twenty cars ran into the rear end of a regular freight train at Contoocook, N. H., smashing five cars.

The town of Chelsea, Vt., has voted $15,000 to aid the Chelsea, Tunbridge and South Royalton Railroad company.

John Thomas Wilson, aged 12, fell from a wagon at Canaan, Conn., and was killed by the wheels passing over him.

Senator Quay and ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt have announced their intention of actively aiding the Harrison campaign.

One man was killed and several dangerously injured by a collision on the Boston and Maine road at Paradise crossing, Beverly, Mass.

The indications are that the crop of cranberries in Plymouth (Mass.) county will be only about half as large as usual. The cause is the dry weather, partly, but more especially the span worm.

OBITUARY.

J. A. Bostwick, the Standard Oil magnate, is dead.

The late Mary P. Patten of Candia, N. H., bequeathed $500 to the Freewill Baptist society of that town.

Edgar A. Brown, 51 years old, formerly an assistant appraiser in the New York custom house, died suddenly at Stamford, Conn., of heart failure.

Count Giulio Valensin, owner of the celebrated stock farm at Pleasanton, Cal., died in Cleveland. He was well known all over the country.

Friday, Aug. 19.

Four blocks were burned at Kendrick, Ills.

Intense heat prevails in France and Spain.

It is stated that the Iron Hall is doomed.

A tannery was burned at Winn, Me.; loss $75,000.

The new British cabinet is coldly received in France.

A severe earthquake shock was felt at Milfordhaven, Wales.

Zimmerman has broken three more Canadian cycling records.

F. G. Perkins's mill at Sandy Point, Me., has been burned.

A barn in Newton Centre, Mass., was destroyed by fire; loss $9000.

Eighteen million dollars will be required for the World's fair.

An East Tilton (N. H.) boy admits attempting to poison a family.

Russia will soon remove all restrictions on the importation of cereals.

Major General Schofield, United States army, is at Rye Beach, N. H.

The Haverhill (Mass.) branch of the Iron Hall denounced Somerby and his associates.

The London News says that labor riots in America are a disappointment to lovers of liberty.

There was more than 800 new cases of cholera in Russia yesterday, and more than 300 deaths.

Four novices took the final vows and five young ladies the white veil at the convent at Manchester, N. H.

Kate Perry of Chelmsford, Mass., who lived in the family of George N. Wright, was drowned in the Merrimac river.

Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., celebrated the introduction of water into the town with a jollification both day and evening.

The Massachusetts Republican league has issued a call regarding the convention of the national league at Buffalo next month.

There is little hope of saving the excursion steamer Tolchester, which went ashore at Norwalk, Conn., Wednesday. The steamer cost $150,000.

The attempt to break the will of the late William Hoyt of Danville, N. H., by one of the sons who was cut off with only $50 out of the large estate, is to be abandoned, as the other heirs are to make a settlement.

OBITUARY.

The duke of Manchester is dead.

Trebelli Bettini, the well-known contralto, died at Etretat, France.

Rev. John Pryor, D. D., died at Halifax, aged 83. Mr. Pryor spent a number of years in the United States.

I WAS DISGUSTED

with the learned doctors after swallowing their costly medicine for over a year for the relief of catarrh in my head, when I cured myself by using six bottles of Sulphur Bitters. My wife is now taking them for nervous debility.—Abel Carter, Parker House, Boston.

Use BUTLER'S COCOA for Breakfast and Supper, pure and healthful, and their FAMILY CHOCOLATE for drinking and cooking, cakes, puddings, creams, etc.

M. COTTRELL,
Furnishing Undertaker
3 DOORS SOUTH OF POST OFFICE.
Residence, No. 79 Thames Street.
R. C. COTTRELL, Residence 104 Mill st
NEWPORT.

SMOKE
HOTEL BRUNSWICK CIGARS,
Made in fifteen sizes.
For sale by all the principal dealers. J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,
206 THAMES STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

NEW YORK AND NEWPORT FINE WINE AND GROCERY.

FLOUR
Received today 60 half bbls. best Haxall, which we offer at $3.
TEAS
Formosas, 35, 50, 75 cts.
English Breakfast, 35, 50, 70 cts.
Japan, 30, 50 cts.
Amoys, 25, 31 cts.
SUGARS
Loaf, Cuber, Powdered, 20 lbs. $1.
Granulated, Fine, Medium, Coarse, 21½ lbs. $1.
A. B. Extra C, 22 lbs. $1.
COFFEES
A perfect blend Java and Mocha 38 cts.
Good blend Java and Mocha 35 cts., 3 lbs. $1.
Maracaibo and Java, fine flavored mixture, 30 cts.
MOLASSES
Best N. O., 50 cts.
2d grade, 45 cts.
TOMATOES
3-lb cans, good article, 9 cts.
MOTT'S CIDER
25 cases, pts. and qts.; a very fine champagne cider; prices very low.
IMPORTED FRENCH VINEGAR
Vinaigre De Vin, 15 and 18; prices reasonable
CIGARS
Just received a large lot Imported Havana, and 10,000 Connecticut and Pennsylvania; selling at a bargain.

RECEIVED TODAY.
10 bbls. Mt. Vernon pure Rye Whiskey, the finest made, free from fusil oil, and possessing the fullest properties of the essential oils; aged 8 years; price, $4.50 per gal.; a good bargain for $6 per gal.
KAISER BEER.
A nice lot of the product of the German Empire Export Brewery, Bremen-Kaiser Beer, $2 per doz.
DUFFY'S MALT WHISKEY.
25 cases of Duffy's Malt Whiskey, for medicinal purposes, at 87c. per bottle.
ALCOHOL.
The highest grade 95 per cent. and finest distillation; price $2.70 per gal.
WINES.
A fine Imported Port and Sherry, $2 gal.
A nice American Cawtawba, for family use, $1.15 gal.
California Ports and Sherries, $1 gal.
RUMS.
Lawrence & Son's Pure Medford, 4 yrs., $3 gal.
Lawrence & Son's Pure Medford, 2 yrs., $1.50 gal.
Common grades, $1.50 gal.
GINS.
Best Imported Schiedam "Medal-Swan," $4 gal.

Barber's (Jenks) Pure Warehouse Rum, Connecticut (best American), $1.50 gallon.
Common grades, $1.50 gal.
WHISKIES
Just received 100 cases (best American made), "Mt. Vernon Rye," bottled only at distillery, put up in sealed packages, 4s, 5s, 6s, 8s, 16s, sold at list prices.
In bulk per gal., 4 yrs., $4.
A fine 2-stamped Nelson Co., Kentucky, $3 gal.
New Kentucky, $2 gal.
Common grades, $1.50 gal.
BRANDIES
A fine French Imported, per gal., aged, $6.
A fine French Imported, per gal., new $5.
California, very good, 4 yrs., $3.25.
California, new, $2.50.
Common American, $2.
ALES and PORTER
Bass and Guiness' (Dublin), per doz., $1.35.
Beadleston & Woerz's, per doz., $1.25.
Beadleston & Woerz's "Imperial Beer"—"Tivoli," finest and purest brewed, per doz., $1.25.
Beadleston & Woerz's, a nice beer for family use, "Tiger" brand, per doz., $.90c.
CLARETS
Estephe, per case, $3.
Pronsac, per case, $4.50.
St. Julien, Medoc, per case, $7.50, very fine.
CHAMPAGNES
Piper Heidsieck, Mumm's, and Pommery & Co.'s, at list prices.

We are Agents for the following:—The products of Beadleston & Woerz "Empire" Brewery, the "Mt. Vernon" and "Hamisville" Maryland Distilleries, the "Warehouse Point" Conn. Distilleries, Ras's Italian "Sublime" Lucca Oil, Dr. Price's delicious flavors, the German Empire Export Brewery—Bremen—Kaiser Beer, Mott's Best Cider and Vinegars.

Horgan's Building, THAMES ST.

For Information.
TO ALL WHO APPRECIATE
Nice Clothing
MADE IN CLEAN WORK-SHOPS FROM THE BEST WOOLENS AT FAIR PRICES.
Clothing
READY-MADE AND MADE TO MEASURE FOR
MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS.
Macullar, Parker & Company,
142 Westminster Street.
PROVIDENCE R. I.
6-11-4m

Dr. Wm. B. Solomon's BOTANICAL INSTITUTE.
Its Advantages Offered to the Sick of Fall River.
It is with pleasure we draw the attention of the readers of the MERCURY to this excellent institution which Dr. Solomon has located in the city of Fall River. Its advantages cannot be measured with money, as the many patients who have placed themselves under Dr. Solomon's treatment can testify. Although the Doctor has been with us but little over a year, he has by his uniform kindness and his courteous bearing won the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact. Dr. William Solomon is a son of Dr. James M. Solomon, of Attleboro, Mass., who won such distinction as a physician throughout Massachusetts. The Doctor uses nature's own remedies, roots and herbs, and the success which has followed Dr. Solomon's efforts to alleviate suffering humanity in this section is somewhat marvelous. Unlike many in the same profession, Dr. Solomon's charges are most reasonable; in fact, are within the reach of all, and as he honestly tells his patrons whether they are curable or not, they readily rely upon his judgment and experience. To our readers in Bristol, Warren, Tiverton and New Bedford, we cheerfully recommend Dr. Solomon.
NEWPORT OFFICE,
145 Thames Street,
upstairs, where he will be permanently located. Office open every
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
of each week.
OFFICE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 6 and 7 to 9 p. m.

Wanted—FARMS.
Owners of Farms for sale will please communicate with us.
DeBLOIS, HUNTER & ELDREDGE
152 BELLEVUE AVE., Newport.
9 WEST 27th ST., New York
5-28-tf

To Let.
A large stable, rear of Warner street, containing 6 stalls, and room enough on first floor to store 6 carriages. The second story will hold 30 tons of hay or can be used for storage.

For Sale.
One pair horses, wagon and harness suitable for heavy work, such as carting stone, sand or gravel. Apply to
W. A. ARMSTRONG,
22 Malbone Road.
2-12

'LECTION POP
is a very
POPULAR DRINK
—ON—
'LECTION DAY
To add flavor to it, a little of that nice
St. Croix Rum
—FROM—
SAYER BROS.
will do it up "Brown."

RHODE ISLAND
Hospital Trust Co
15 Westminster Street,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SURPLUS (Reserved Earnings) OVER $450,000
Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST on accounts subject to check at sight. Executors, Administrators, Guardians or Receivers depositing funds with this Company are by law exempted from all personal liability. LADIES' ACCOUNTS solicited.
ACCEPTS TRUSTS, created by will or otherwise, and is by law authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian or Receiver.
RENTS SAFES in its vaults at $10 per year and upwards; also receives Bonds, Jewelry, Silverware and other valuables for safe keeping.
Directors.
Amos C. Barstow, Rowland Hazard, Christopher Lippitt, Edward D. Pearce, Royal C. Taft, Horatio N. Campbell, Robert H. I. Goddard, Robert Knight, George W. R. Marteson, John W. Danielson, Samuel S. Sprague, Herbert J. Wells, William D. Ely, John C. Pegram, Robert I. Gammell, Lyman B. Goff, William Binney, Eugene W. Mason, William B. Weeden, George Gordon King.
HERBERT J. WELLS, President.
SAMUEL R. DORRANCE, Vice President
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4-13

For Sale.
About Twelve Acres of Land
IN MIDDLETOWN.
Bounded east on Paradise avenue, south and west on Reservoir Road.
City water can be had on any part of the premises at city rates. Dwelling house, barn and two graperies thereon. Terms easy.
Enquire of
JOHN PECKHAM,
on the premises.
7-23-6w

Wanted
An American farmer to work on farm, potatoes and hay. Apply at
OCEAN HOUSE STABLES.
5-26-tf

Hotel Aquidneck
NEWPORT, R. I.
This well known and popular Family Hotel is now open for permanent and transient guests.
E. V. WESTCOTT.
6-25

NEW
U. S. HOTEL,
Cor THAMES & PELHAM STS.
NOW OPEN. Newly refitted and refurnished. Steam Heat. Electric Bells.
L. P. ATTLETON,
(Formerly of the Aquidneck,)
Manager.
3-19

OUTING SHIRTS
—AND—
MEN'S BLUE FLANNEL SUITS
Handsomest Looking
Finest in Quality,
Lowest in Price.
J. E. Seabury
218 & 220 Thames-st.

Recipes for the Table.

PICKLED CURRANTS.—Prepare six pounds of ripe currants, washing them in a colander by pouring water over them slowly, then drain. Leave the stems on, choosing those which are the largest and most on a stem. Prepare one quart of vinegar and three pounds of sugar, add two teaspoons of ground cinnamon tied up, cook together 10 minutes, then put in the currants and stew slowly five minutes; skim out in a jar, cook the vinegar a little longer and pour over them.

WHITE BROTHS WITH VERMICELLI.—Light and delicate white broths may be produced by stirring the yolks of two or three fresh eggs with two tablespoonfuls of cold water, which must be poured into the hot broth, gently stirring it all the time, without allowing the broth to boil after the eggs are put in, or they will be curdled.

LEMON SAUCE.—The yolks of two egg, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one tablespoonful of corn starch. Beat the eggs and sugar until light; add the grated rind and juice of one lemon. Stir the whole into three gills of boiling water, and cook until it thickens sufficiently for the table.

APPLE WATER.—Cut two large apples into slices and pour a quart of boiling water on them, or on roasted apples; strain in two or three hours and sweeten slightly.

BISCUITS.—A beaten biscuit is a Southern dish. It takes two quarts of flour, a teaspoonful of salt and two heaping tablespoonfuls of lard, and milk enough to make a stiff dough. Flour it and roll it out, then lay it on a stone slab or firm wooden board and pound it with a mallet or large rolling-pin. The dough must be pounded one hour, until it rises in blisters and cleaves from the board.

RICE CAKES.—To one teacup of soft-boiled rice add a pinch of salt, the yolk of one egg, two tablespoons of flour, and enough sweet cream or milk to make it the consistency of sponge cake; when ready for the oven stir in the well-beaten white of one egg. Bake in muffin rings.

BALLOON MUFFINS.—Take one pint of flour, half a pint of water and half a pint of milk; beat thoroughly with an egg beater; have gem irons hot, grease and fill them two-thirds full. Bake in a quick oven 20 minutes, or until light and browned. Use no salt or baking powder.

HAM OMELET.—Beat half a dozen eggs separately, very light. Have ready a spider with three tablespoons of hot butter and then pour in the eggs. Let them brown on the bottom and on top, then spread over it a cup of finely chopped ham; fold the omelet over, take up and serve immediately.

A Man Alone.

There come moments in a man's life when he sits down and reckons with himself. It is usually at night, just before going to bed, when the house is silent and the outside world very dim and unsubstantiated. At such moments a man wants to be alone; wife nor children nor mother is welcome. The soul is calling out for an unbroken moment's introspection, wherein to readjust values and start in anew.

In such an hour man stands for what he really is, an infinitesimal insect lost in a swarm of similar flocks of life produced by this decaying globe of ours. In such an hour Napoleon looked down at himself and saw that he was an undersized man with an abnormally developed head. In such moments it must be that the billionaire marvels at the conjunction of forces that has for him hundreds of millions, and sees himself a small man, differing from the type as one blackbird differs from another, by a fraction of an inch.

Sitting still at night in a farm house, with the whippoorwill's infinitely pathetic note floating on the sweet summer wind, with the incomprehensible stars swinging their appalling circles in the silence of the upper air, Herbert Spencer's mighty brain might say: "What is it all? And what does it matter?"—[Prof. Hamlin Garland.

Educate the Children to High Ideals.

We are too ready to impart instruction to children from low moods and on a low plane, because we do not ourselves habitually dwell in the latitude of the uplands. Motives of policy, of vanity, of seeming instead of being right, enter into our own lives, and, alas! poison the lives of the little ones at the fountain. A grand life, a brave example, a splendid instance of fortitude, of self-abnegation, of courage against odds, is never in vain. It is an object-lesson that flames out from the sky, as the planet amid the host of lesser stars. Whether it be an Arctic or an African explorer, the leader of a forlorn hope, the missionary living among the island lepers, or the army nurse, leaving home and luxury to minister to the wounded and soothe the dying, the noble ideal is uplifted before the eyes of those who are yet in the initial stages, and whose characters are not yet in the mould of destiny. This thought of the lofty ideal gives the chief value of our annual Decoration day, giving us pause amid the pomp and ease of peace, that we may think not of the pageantry of war, but of its sufferings, its fever and thirst, its rigors of cold and furnace heats, its weary marches, fierce battles, and the patriotism which alone condones its bitter woe and the mourning that follows in its track.—Harper's Bazar.

Bond:—"How long does a wake usually last?"

Reagan:—"Oh, wan, noight for the wake, an' thin another wake to get over it."

CLEVELAND'S

One rounded teaspoonful of Cleveland's Baking Powder does more and better work than a heaping teaspoonful of any other. A large saving on a year's bakings.

BAKING POWDER

A pure cream of tartar powder. Used in the U. S. Army and by leaders of Cookery.

Cleveland's is the standard, it never varies, it does the most work, the best work and is perfectly wholesome, as it contains no ammonia, no alum, no adulteration.

"NO MORE DOCTORS FOR ME! They said I was consumptive, sent me to Florida, told me to keep quiet, no excitement, and no tennis. Just think of it. One day I found a little book called 'Guide to Health,' by Mrs. Pinkham, and in it I found out what ailed me. So I wrote to her, got a lovely reply, told me just what to do, and I am in splendid health now."

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound conquers all those weaknesses and ailments so prevalent with the sex, and restores perfect health.

All Druggists sell it as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints, either sex, the Compound has no rival.

Mrs. Pinkham freely answers letters of inquiry. Enclose stamp for reply.

Send two 2-cent stamps for Mrs. Pinkham's beautiful 98-page illustrated book, entitled "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND ETIQUETTE." It contains a volume of valuable information. It has saved lives, and may save yours.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Bits of Information.

The lighthouse tower at Cape Hatteras is 189 feet high from its base to the centre of the lantern. It is the tallest lighthouse tower in existence.

The most crowded spot on earth is a block in New York city, and gives homes to 8160 persons. It is the block bounded by Avenue A, First avenue, Fifth street and Fourth street.

Prof. Kluge of Jena, in an address, stated that Shakespeare, in his works, uses 20,000 words. The lecturer then showed that the Old Testament contained but 5800 different words.

M. Forel has calculated that the quantity of heat accumulated in the Lake of Geneva during the summer is equivalent to that which would be given out by the burning of 51,000,000 tons of coal.

The first railroad station in the United States was the Albany terminus of the Albany & Schenectady Railroad. Up to 1842 it stood at the corner of Broad and Van Vechten streets (now Third avenue.)

North Carolina provides a fine of $50 or 30 days' imprisonment for dealers who fail to mark on each package of vegetable or garden seed offered for sale the year in which it was produced.

Some ingenious individual has determined, by some calculation best known to himself, that every two days' fog puts 25,000 people on a bed of sickness in London. Foreigners who read this are likely to avoid the capital.

Rather more than 10 tons of red lead have been injected between the wood sheathing and the hull of the English cruiser Rainbow. This has not been done on account of any defect in workmanship, but as a precautionary measure.

In a recently invented watch for the blind, a small peg is set in the middle of each figure. When the hour hand reaches a given hour, the peg for that hour drops. The owner, when he wants to know the time, finds which peg is down and then counts back to XII.

A train of 40 grain cars of 60,000 pounds (1000 bushels) capacity was recently drawn from Chicago to Philadelphia by one engine, occupying five days, giving a speed of 15 miles an hour. "The distance between division points for changing engines has been increasing in this country of late, and some western roads are now running engines 200 to 300 miles where they formerly ran only 100 miles or less."

One of the most interesting sights along the Rio Grande is to see a regiment of Mexican soldiers taking a compulsory bath. It is only under compulsion that the rank and file of the army ever do bathe, and when the ceremony is in progress one-half of the regiment enters the water, while the other half stands guard on bank, rifle in hand, ready to shoot down any man who attempts to desert. When the ablution has been finished, the men resume their places in line and guard their comrades while they bathe.

A piece of glazed paper, card, or other suitable material is inscribed with letters or words or pictures, preferably in outline, either drawn, written or printed with a mixture of finely powdered chalk, water and gum arabic, or of any suitable mixture which is capable of imparting to the said lines a rough surface. Such inscriptions will, on being dried, be totally—or, at least, almost—invisible; but on rubbing the card, etc., thus prepared with colored crayons, powder, etc., the latter will adhere to the roughened lines, but not to the glazed surface of the card, thus bringing out the inscription or picture.

"Now, James," said the school teacher, "remember that the secret of good reading is to read exactly as you would take. Stand up straight and try to read your lesson just as you would speak it." James dutifully arose. The first sentence in his lesson was—"William, please to let me take your kite for a few minutes." James looked at it thoughtfully, and then exclaimed: "Hi! dere, Bill, gimme dat kite o' yourn a minute or I'll break your face. See?" And then he added before the astonished teacher had time to interrupt—"Dat's de way I'd talk it." James' teacher has decided that some new principles of instruction are needed in school.

A good many things that are objectionable as slang have a good origin. It is Shakespeare who says the world is my oyster. The Bible says: "Wherefore kick ye at my sacrifices?" Shakespeare, in giving one of his characters some pleasant news, tells his "noble friends chew upon this." And so it goes. Slang does not originate with newspapers and modern people. Much of it is as old as literature, and lots that is slang now was once correct speech. Likewise a good smattering of what is now good language was once the worst of slang. Slang ceases to be slang when it is received into good linguistic society.

"So," said the girl whose father had been talking to her, "you dislike Herbert and will not recognize him."

"That's it," he replied. "If he doesn't keep away from here I won't recognize him, and neither will his own mother.—[Washington Star.

Clothing.

JOHN ALDERSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

17 Mill Street,

ONE DOOR ABOVE THAMES STREET.

Ladies' Cloaks, Ulsters and Walking Coats a specialty.

Liveries of every description made to order

A NEW LINE OF

Seasonable Goods

JUST RECEIVED. 1-23

(Just received)

a large (illegible)

SPRING

CLOTHING

FOR

Men, Youth and Boys.

AGENT

—FOR—

Rogers, Peet & Co. Clothing.

JAMES P. TAYLOR'S,

189 THAMES STREET.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

McLENNAN BROTHERS,

184 Thames Street,

MERCURY BUILDING.

NEW

Spring Woolens.

HENRY D. SPOONER

200 THAMES STREET.

Now is Your Chance.

A Second hand Square

PIANO,

in good order, with cover and stool, for

$50,

in monthly instalments of $5, or $45 cash. Call and examine,

28 Clarke Street

John B. DeBlois & Son,

Broadway Market.

MEATS

and

Groceries,

Poultry,

Game,

Vegetables,

Fruits

and

Canned Goods.

No. 2 BROADWAY,

NEWPORT, R. I.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S

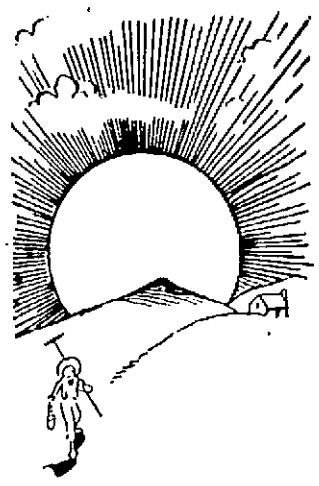
Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, *is absolutely pure and it is soluble.*

No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



Sure as Sunrise

the best chew

is

B-L

Tobacco.

Gives solid comfort

with every plug.

She Surprised the Youngster.

Two boys, not quite in their teens, got into a quarrel in Twenty-third street, near the Fifth Avenue hotel, the other day, and after exhausting their respective vocabularies they fell to pummeling each other viciously. They were of the tough species, both physically and socially. Their altercation naturally attracted much attention in that thoroughfare, and a score or more persons stopped to watch the conflict. Nobody showed any desire to interfere until along came a bright and breezy tailor made girl, walking as erect as a soldier and with a quick, springy step. She took in the fight at a glance, and stopping within an arm's length of the combatants she commanded them to desist. Each boy, with scant breath, conveyed to her in a rude, slangy way his desire that she should mind her own business.

"What's that you say?" said the young woman, as she stretched out two gloved hands toward the boys. "Mind my own business, eh?" and the next instant the two hands were drawn back with a vigorous jerk, with a boy dangling from each hand. With a firm grip on their coat collars the athletic girl knocked the heads of the bellicose boys together as easily as if she were handling a pair of three pound dumbbells. Then she shook out what little breath had remained in the lads and threw them away from her, one toward Fifth avenue and the other toward Sixth avenue. The lads gasped and made as much haste as they possibly could to get away from the pretty amazon.—New York Times.

Paying Women the Same as Men.

The school board of St. Paul has abolished the distinction of sex in the matter of salaries. Hereafter the women teachers will receive equal pay with the men. In establishing the schedules of future compensation for the teachers of the high school and the manual labor school no sex distinction is made. Hereafter it will be purely a question of capacity, individuality and efficiency. The schedule adopted reads:

Grade 3—First year, $930; second year, $1,000; third year, $1,000; fourth year, $1,100; fifth year, $1,100; sixth year, $1,200.

Grade 2—First year, $1,000; second year, $1,100; third year, $1,200; fourth year, $1,300; fifth year, $1,400; sixth year, $1,500.

Grade 1—First year, $1,000; second year, $1,200; third year, $1,400; fourth year, $1,500; fifth year, $1,600; sixth year, $1,700; seventh year, $1,800; eighth year, $1,900; ninth year, $2,000.

Thus, no matter whether the teacher be man or woman, the salary for the same service will be identical.—Boston Woman's Journal.

Animal Wisdom.

In moving to a new place of residence we found on the premises a large cat which had been left there by the former occupant. She was not of the real domestic kind, but lived principally in the barn, occasionally venturing into the house to obtain her food. On one occasion, much to the surprise of my wife, she came up to her and mewed several times, turning each time toward the door leading to the barn. This she repeated until Mrs. N—— was induced by curiosity to follow her, when she led the way to a barrel half full of straw, up the side of which she climbed, all the time mewing and looking at my wife, and there were five kittens, cold and dead. Mrs. N—— remarked, "They are cold and dead, pussy," and the cat went away satisfied.

She would sometimes scratch the children, and we were fearful she would seriously injure them, and one day I said in her presence that "I would shoot her." She was missing for about six weeks, and of course I had then "got off the notion."—Forest and Stream.

Why His Eyesight Failed.

Dr. Optycuss—You are standing at eighteen feet. Can you read these letters?

Patient—No, sir.

Dr. Optycuss—Approach two feet nearer. Now?

Patient—No, sir.

Dr. Optycuss—This is strange! Come four feet nearer. Now?

Patient—No, sir.

Dr. Optycuss—Most remarkable case I ever met. Stand four feet away from the chart. Can you read now?

Patient—No, sir.

Dr. Optycuss—Great Pisistratus! am I mad? Young man, you are the most remarkable case that has come within my experience. You conquer me. You can know more about yourself than I do. Have you any idea why you can't read these letters?

Patient—I never learned to read.

SEVEN TIMES A HERO.

THE BRILLIANT VOLUNTEER SOLDIER, GEN. EMERSON OPDYCKE.

First a Good Officer, Then a Good Fighter. His Charmed Life at Shiloh—Thrilling Deeds at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Before Atlanta and at Franklin.

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AMONG the recruits that walked into the barracks of the Forty-first Ohio volunteers in July, 1861, and signed themselves over to Uncle Sam for "three years or sooner shot," as the jocular mind put it, was a young man barely turned thirty, whose active years had been passed in commonplace business enterprises on the Pacific coast and in his native Buckeye State. He was one of the average promising fellows seen in every camp in those days, a specimen go ahead Yankee.

His father had served in the 1812 war, and his grandfather had been a fighting patriot of the Revolution, and he would wear the age rust off the rulers of his sires in the old, old fight.

It was comparatively easy for such a man to be a good soldier, but Emerson Opdycke aspired to wear the xxx band, and threw his whole soul into the task of mastering the first letters of his new art. Having mastered them he was prepared to teach others. For volunteers the capable novice is the most enthusiastic and practical drill master, and one Opdycke was worth a regiment of old fogy martinets.

So some sensible colonel or governor pinned a lieutenant's straps upon him and gave him standing on a par with his vocation. To tell the truth the recruit was soon proficient enough to give points on soldiering to superiors; in fact, run a school for commissioned officers. In six months' time he was a captain putting other captains, and mayhap majors and colonels, through their sprouts. But he enlisted to fight and not to keep school, and the first battle of his regiment found him in line posted a notch higher. He was acting major.

Now the major of infantry is in about the position of an heir waiting for dead men's shoes. There is nothing for him to do in the way of handling troops until the chaps of higher rank step down and out.

At Shiloh, in April, 1862, the Forty-first was in Nelson's division of Buell's army, the command which Grant dispatched for in hot haste on the first day to march to his relief. Nelson's troops entered the charge to recover the captured encampments of Sherman and Prentiss. The Ohioans dashed in with the recklessness of new hands, and the Confederates first led them away from their supports and then charged back on them. The color bearers went down in succession until six had fallen.

At the first or second mishap of this kind it is not at all difficult to find a substitute. In fact for a round or two there will be a rush of candidates for the place of honor. And it is as natural in an ordinary fight for the man nearest the flag to pick it up when it falls as it is for a gentleman to pick up a neighbor's hat when it blows toward him. But when that same flag counts not merely a first and second victim, when the third and fourth and fifth and sixth to hold it "bite the dust," it looks like fatality to grasp it.

In a very short time in that first charge of the regiment the sixth bearer of the staff dropped at the call of a bullet, and the Forty-first was without a flag to rally on. Though on a charge the Ohioans hesitated; they looked into each other's faces; their eyes besought from colonels and captains an explanation. Was the god of battles fighting on the other side? It looked so with their colors down and six pairs of hands paralyzed in trying to keep them waving.

The acting major, hanging on the edge of the line waiting for something to turn up and wipe out his official nothingness, saw the halting column, the prostrate banner and the enemy rushing on two against one. Pushing through the ranks he seized the staff and waved the flag back and forth as if to say, "Here are your colors again and here they shall remain!" shouted to the men to follow and leaped into the smoke and flame that masked the Confederate line in front. The tide turned. Opdycke lived through the tornado of shots hurled at the banner. He kept it waving and the men took heart. The old barrack drill master was for the hour a man of destiny. Bullets couldn't kill him, and if it was not his to command it was his to lead by dashing ahead first.

The Shiloh incident once more impressed Opdycke's superiors that there was something in the young man and the governor of Ohio called him home to raise a new regiment. He was scouring the state for recruits when Bragg's Confederates reached her borders in the fall of 1862. Troops for home defense were scarce; towns on the Ohio river were in a panic; Cincinnati was threatened by Kirby Smith's Tennesseeans and Morgan's raiding cavalry. Acting on a happy inspiration, Opdycke drummed up a corps of men known as "Squirrel Hunters," the sportsmen of the rural counties and the backwoods. A good regiment of these yeomanry in homespun, armed with shotguns and carrying ammunition in powder horns and skin pouches was thrown across the Ohio into Covington, Ky., where they gave confidence to the people and helped to bluff shrewd John Morgan and his colleagues from their trail.

The young colonel got his new regiment, the One Hundredth and Twenty-fifth, in marching order by January, 1863. His first duty in the field was to aid in clearing the Confederates from middle Tennessee in May and June. He commanded the outpost at Franklin for a time. When the army moved to battle, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth joined Harker's brigade, of Wood's division, under Thomas. At Chickamauga Thomas held the left, so history says, while the center and right were swept back in wild disorder.

Wood's division joined on to the broken line at the center. Thomas saw the disaster creeping toward him as the Confederates walked over the brigades and divisions beyond. To Opdycke he said, indicating a ridge where the Ohioans lay, "This point must be held!" "We'll hold it or go to heaven from it," was the reply. Opdycke then told his men to fix bayonets, made a speech of six words and started in to clear the ground of the encroaching enemy.

A second Confederate column bounded forward, seeming to want the position as badly as did Thomas. Opdycke made another speech, longer than the first by ten words, and coolly rode up and down the line, the only mounted officer in sight. The charge was repelled and in the midst of it the old Forty-first Ohio reached the scene at double quick. The men recognized their Shiloh hero and set up a wild cheer. The newcomers took their place on the left of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and the two regiments stuck together like twins during the rest of the fight, a chink at least in the rock that buffeted disaster that day along the "River of Death."

A modern army does not travel on enthusiasm, so the emotion is extra powerful when a streak of it lights upon a favored company of soldiers. Opdycke aroused enthusiasm, not by being a camp fire favorite, for he was just the contrary—a rigid, stern ascetic—but by the much decried quality of earnestness. The speeches skipped in this story, if put in cold type, would read as flat as a last year's sermon, but on the lips of a lion hearted soldier, standing at the cannon's mouth, they moved the heart as fiery eloquence.

In the next battle Col. Opdycke led a demibrigade of five regiments. It was at Mission Ridge, and he told his officers that when the word came to "go" he purposed taking his men up the heights whether the rest of the army got there or not. True to his word, he led on up the mountain, took the first crest without a halt and pushed on to the second, capturing the headquarters of the Confederate general and seven cannon. His superior officers asked for his promotion, but it did not come until the Atlanta campaign was half over. In the meantime he figured in a daring exploit with his own Ohio boys. It was at Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 10, 1864.

The enemy held a spur of the mountain that jutted out into the valley, forming an abrupt angle. The crest was 500 feet above the base, the slopes precipitous and rocky. Opdycke was ordered to scale it with his 500 men. The details were left to him. The valley around the ridge was neutral ground, and he led his little column to the foot of the eastern slope, opened fire and threw out skirmishers as a make believe. Then withdrawing the bulk of his forlorn band, he hurried around the point to the western slope, mounted the steep and rocky side, his very boldness paralyzing the Confederates, who were rallying to drive him back.

To the enemy it looked like an attack front and rear, and the narrow ridge wasn't a good place to be in that case, so they skedaddled along the crest to the mainland, leaving the Ohioans a clean sweep to crow over.

Four days after the mountain exploit Opdycke was wounded and carried to the rear. Recovering self control he instantly rode back to his place in the line. After this a brigade was formed for him in the Fourth Army corps, and his Buckeye lads were permitted to go along. This deal it was that took him again to middle Tennessee in the stirring wrestle to keep Hood from carrying the war back to the Ohio river, while Sherman was off to the sea.

COOLLY RODE UP AND DOWN THE LINE.

Both Opdycke and his old regiment were at home on the new theater. They had skirmished around Franklin, and captured and garrisoned the post, when the army marched south in 1863. Back to Franklin, only a day's march from Nashville, the army of defense hastily retired, Hood's veterans dogging at its heels—that is, when they were not harassing at its shoulders and even its head. Late in the afternoon of the 30th of November the brigade saw the army within the fortifications south of the town and went a little way back from the front breastworks to take a breathing spell, which the men had earned by serving as rear guard on the march that day.

Opdycke had no orders except to rest his troops. The soldiers were getting ready their suppers or munching raw rations when the breastworks they had just marched by were carried by a lightning rush of the Confederates, who then were at their heels. The men instinctively threw down their handfuls of bread and pork and took up their weapons.

The moment the men in gray were seen swarming and shooting on the line where they had no business to be, Opdycke's commands rang out as calmly and clear cut as though he had rehearsed them—though surely no such combination of orders had ever been called for theretofore. "First brigade, fall in! Charge bayonets! Double quick!" were the words.

Opdycke rushed to do his part, spurring his horse toward the point and shooting right and left with his revolver. After emptying the chambers he clubbed the weapon, and after breaking the barrel from the handle on the head of some luckless grayjacket who had got too far on the wrong side of the dividing line, he jumped from his horse and took a musket from some wounded soldier and struck this way and that until he stood at the works surrounded by his men.

It was not soon over. There were two or three hours of the hardest, hottest hand to hand work ever known on a battlefield, and Gen. Thomas, for whose concern and glory it all was, said to Opdycke, "Your brigade saved the army at Franklin and saved Nashville."

And now for the tragic finale of the brilliant soldier's career. Opdycke became a warm friend of the opulent banker George Opdyke, New York's war mayor, and moved to the metropolis after the war. He was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol which he was cleaning. This was in 1884, nearly twenty years after he put by his sword.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

SEIZED THE STAFF AND WAVED THE FLAG.

"You will be mine, then?" he said, as he clasped her in his arms. "I will," she replied, as she laid her head upon his shoulder. "It seems to me that your face is familiar," he said, after a delicious pause; "have we not met before?" "Why, certainly," she replied; "at Long Branch last summer we were engaged."

A Case of Convenience.

Dashaway—Why don't you wear your diamond pin in your Ascot tie? It's proper, isn't it?

Travers—It may be proper, but it isn't always convenient.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

For Bronchitis

"I never realized the good of a medicine so much as I have in the last few months, during which time I have suffered intensely from pneumonia, followed by bronchitis. After trying various remedies without benefit, I began the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the effect has been marvelous, a single dose relieving me of choking, and securing a good night's rest."—C. A. Hughlebothan, Gen. Store, Long Mountain, Va.

La Grippe

"Last Spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breath seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I began taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid."—W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

Lung Trouble

"For more than twenty-five years, I was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhage, the paroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured. I can confidently recommend this medicine."—Franz Hofmann, Clay Centre, Kans.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

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Fine Imported Chocolate and other Confectionery from Mr. Frank Bobrick, supplier to the Imperial Court of Germany.

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of the finest patterns are to be sold at very low prices at

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Made Over.

Large Discounts.

My entire stock of

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ARNOLD'S ART STORE,

12 Broadway.

Bargains in Remnants of Furniture Coverings!

NOW

is the time to have your Furniture re-covered and put in good order and have your Mattresses made over, by

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New Carpets

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We are daily receiving new carpets and wall papers and are prepared to show a fine line of

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These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. MIDY. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LEAVITT'S

Photograph Gallery,

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BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Indigestion, Dyspepsia

Symptoms.—Distress or oppression after eating, acid eruptions, belching up of gas or acid, loss of appetite and strength, nausea, headache, palpitation, sallow complexion, depressed spirits, hideous dreams, and a multitude of other miseries too well known to the average American.

To us science has never given a remedy for this distressing disorder, but Nature has given to the untutored Indian a never-failing remedy. It is undeniable that Nature provides for every want of man and beast; and, through the noble Kickapoo tribe of Indians, she has given us a vegetable compound of herbs, roots, barks, and flowers, called

Kickapoo Indian Sagwa

which is unfailing in its cure of all digestive and blood disorders. Indigestion and Dyspepsia are frequently caused by impure blood. Sagwa is Nature's own blood purifier and regulator of the human system.

"Deputy Sheriff CROWAY, of Epping, N. H., says: "I have used your Sagwa for long-standing Dyspepsia with unqualified success. I would not be without it."

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

PRINCESS KICKAPOO.

"Pure Blood, Perfect Health."

Kickapoo Indian Oil kills pain instantly, and cures inflammatory diseases. 25 cents.

London Women of Rank Out Driving.

Lady Londonderry drives through in a beautifully turned out carriage, dressed in electric blue, and wearing a small piece of blue flower in her black bonnet. Viscountess Curzon, in lovely gown of shaded foulard with merveilleux velvet sleeves, a deep collar of cream guipure, and a wide brimmed leghorn hat, drives with great skill a pair of dark browns. She is usually accompanied by her little daughter, and her conveyance is the neatest of park phaetons. Lady Mildred Denison drives her father, Lord Londesborough, in his own snail phaeton. She wears a light coat and a dainty little hat with pink roses. Mrs. Sam Lewis has a pair of dark browns in her park phaeton, which attract much attention.

Lady whips are more plentiful than ever in the Lady's mile. A pair of horses is the smartest, though many neatly turned out things, drawn by a single animal, look very well. No one drives better than Lady Curzon. Countess Grosvenor comes near her in skill and Lady Brooke is perhaps equal, but she cannot be excelled. Among morning pedestrians are often seen the Countess of Romney attire in her favorite dark red and the Marchioness of Downshire in black and white.—London Star.

Benefits of Bicycle Riding.

Among the main reasons which bicycle riders give for their choice of locomotion are the following:

Bicycling is a popular, clean, healthful sport, and a wheel is good company.

The wheel is a time saving machine, and in this busy age time is money.

Exercise on the wheel is better than walking, because the weight of the body is principally supported by the saddle. Strength is economized and the exertion of force distributed more generally throughout the muscles of the legs, arms and body, and equal results in progress reached by far less exertion, or proportionately greater results by the same exertion. In other words, the wheelman rides ten miles in an hour with less fatigue than he would walk four in the same time, because in walking almost all the muscular exertion is thrown on the legs.

Few people breathe properly. They use only the upper portion of the lungs and leave a large residuum of impure air. Bicycle riding causes thorough respiration and tones up the general circulation. It is particularly beneficial to men and women of sedentary habits, and gives them such exhilarating pleasure that they do not feel the labor involved.—New York Ledger.

A Small Piece of Justice.

In a small town not many miles from Erie, Pa., there was a case before the justice of the peace that was settled very summarily.

It appears that a Mr. Jones had beaten Mr. Brown's dog with a club for chasing his chickens. They met at the office of the justice, each accompanied by a lawyer, and bound to see the thing through, no matter what it cost. As Jones and Brown were prominent citizens of the town a large crowd assembled at the trial, expecting to hear some great oratory from the lawyers.

The justice was a very pompous and ignorant old fellow, who was great on big words, no matter whether appropriate or not. The case was called, the witnesses who had seen the clubbing gave their testimony, and Jones' lawyer arose to open for his client, when the justice said:

"Hold on, Mr. Lawyer, there is no use argifying or condisputing about this matter, as there is no case of assessify for it. Mr. Jones was highly unwrong in beating Mr. Brown's dog, so I fine him ten dollars for cruelty to dumb animals, and that is all there is about it."—Detroit Free Press.

An Impressive Part of a Funeral.

A very beautiful and impressive adjunct to an aristocratic official Parisian funeral is the presence in the procession of the coupe of the deceased, the horse or horses, led by grooms in mourning liveries, and the lanterns lighted and veiled in long streamers of semitransparent crape. The effect is at once somber and picturesque, and is especially striking at the obsequies of some great personage, such as M. Theirs, Gambetta or Victor Hugo. Nobody, not even the nearest relative of the defunct, is permitted to occupy the vehicle.—Paris Letter.

A Bright Four-year-old.

The clergyman was a guest at dinner one day. Cream was offered him with his dessert, but he declined, gallantly saying "that would be painting the lily." A few days later Hattie's aunt, who had artistic tastes, sent the child to pick for her a brilliant lily which she wished to copy. The little four-year-old started on the errand, but as she reached the foot of the piazza steps she turned, looked up at her aunt and said, "Would you paint the lily?"—New York Tribune.

Peculiar to One River.

The St. Lawrence is a phenomenon among rivers. No other river is fed by such gigantic lakes. No other river is so independent of the elements. It despises alike rain, snow and sunshine. Ice and wind may be said to be the only things that affect its mighty flow. Something almost as phenomenal as the St. Lawrence itself is the fact that there is so little generally known about it, asserts a writer in the American Angler. It might be safely affirmed that not one per cent, of the American public are aware of the fact that, among all the great rivers of the world, the St. Lawrence is the only absolutely floodless one. Such, however, is the case. The difference between high and low water in the Ohio at Cincinnati is nearly fifty feet. Even the upper Mississippi, placid and smoothflowing a stream as it is, sometimes overflows the country for miles on either side of its banks. The turbulent Missouri is also subject to immense rises. Some eight years ago it very nearly drowned out the flourishing city of Council Bluffs, and had it risen three feet more the magnificent iron bridge which spans it, and which connects Council Bluffs with Omaha, would only have spanned a mud hole, and the vagabond river would have carved out a new channel for itself right through the center of Council Bluffs. Even the mighty Amazon has its rises and falls; if its southern and northern tributaries should happen to be low or to be high at the same time, it becomes seriously affected. Every river, in fact, on this continent, all over the world, has great rises and falls brought about by the elements, the St. Lawrence alone excepted.

Summer complaints and all bowel troubles are soon cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Fame is said to be a monument erected after one is dead and buried.

Be sure and put a box of Ayer's Pills in your satchel before traveling, either by land or sea. You will find them convenient, efficacious, and safe. The best remedy for costiveness, indigestion, and sick headache, and adapted to any climate.

The Turkish government has forbidden the importation of all patent medicines into that country.

I WAS DISGUSTED

with the learned doctors after swallowing their costly medicine for over a year for the relief of catarrh in my head, when I cured myself by using six bottles of Sulphur Bitters. My wife is now taking them for nervous debility.—Abiel Carter, Parker House, Boston.

In Germany while the production of pig iron has increased, the consumption of that article has declined.

HANDSOME VERSUS HOMELY.

Who is that fine-looking lady we just passed, Clara? Why, that is Mrs. Know. Well, there, what a change; when I saw her last, her skin was so sallow and muddy looking, it's no wonder I didn't know her. What has produced that lovely complexion? I heard that she took Sulphur Bitters, the great Blood Purifier, and now would not be without them.

The authorities in Berlin have determined to cremate all paupers who may die while being a public charge.

A Point for You.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to suppose that it will be of benefit to you? For Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all other diseases of the blood, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, That Tired Feeling, Catarrh, Malaria, Rheumatism, Hood's Sarsaparilla is an unequalled remedy.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache.

When the preacher is wide awake himself it is not hard for him to keep his congregation from going to sleep.

I am an old man and have been a constant sufferer with catarrh for the last ten years. I am entirely cured by the use of Ely's Cream Balm. It is strange that so simple a remedy will cure such a stubborn disease.—Henry Billings, U. S. Pension Att'y, Washington, D. C.

King Humbert of Italy takes great delight in amateur cooking, in which useful occupation he shows great skill.

I suffered for more than ten years with that dreadful disease, catarrh, and used every available medicine which was recommended to me. I cannot thank you enough for the relief which Ely's Cream Balm has afforded me.—Emanuel Meyers, Winfield, L. I., N. Y.

It is hard to find fault with people who think just as we do.

Every woman who suffers from Sick Headache, and who dislikes to take bitter doses, should try Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are the easiest of all medicines to take. A positive cure for the above distressing complaint give prompt relief in Dyspepsia and Indigestion; prevent and cure Constipation and Piles. As easy to take as sugar. Only one pill a dose. Price 25 cents. If you try them you will not be without them.

Baldheaded Customer (in barber shop): "I want a hair cut." Affable Barber: "Yes, sir; which hair?"

Hall's Hair Renewer is pronounced the best preparation made for thickening the growth of the hair, and restoring that which is gray to its original color.

"Soled out," he murmured to himself, as the father of his best girl gave him a lift at two o'clock in the morning.

The Chinese pay their doctor only so long as he keeps them in health. They believe in preventing rather than curing disease. This is sound sense, and one of the strongest recommendations of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which not only cures disease but prevents them.

Mrs. Bloobomper, looking up from the newspaper. "George, dear, what is the labor problem?" Bloobumper: "How to get more wages for less work."

Maud: "Is Helen very nervous?" Alice: "Well, I should think so. Why, every night when she takes down her folding-bed she shuts it up again to look under it."

AROUND THE WORLD.

London Concluded—Lincoln's Inn Fields, St. Paul's Cathedral, Greenwich Hospital and Woolwich Arsenal Among the Interesting Places Visited.

(BY HON. NICHOLAS BALL.)

LONDON, May 13, 1892.

Wednesday morning, May 11, we visited Lincoln's Inn Fields, where we were greatly interested in the museum founded early in the century by Sir John Soane. The collection, which is greatly diversified, occupies 24 rooms, and is so ingeniously arranged that every corner and every part of the walls and ceiling are turned to account. Here we saw the sarcophagus in which Seti, father of Rameses the Great of Egypt, was buried in the valley of Beiban el Maluk, some four miles from the Nile and near Thebes. It was found by Belzoni in 1817, and is of alabaster or arragonite, nine feet four inches long, three feet eight inches wide, and two feet eight inches deep at the head, covered inside and out with hieroglyphics. A light placed inside the sarcophagus shines through the alabaster, which is two and a half inches thick. A figure of Isis on the bottom is very striking. The great size of the sarcophagus afforded ample room for burying many valuable treasures with the king, a fact which tempted to robbery and led to discovery after the lapse of thousands of years.

In another room we saw a carved ivory and gilt table and several chairs from the palace of Tippoo Sahib at Seringapatam. There were also several fine cork models of ancient temples we had recently visited. Of more recent interest are the first three folio editions of Shakespeare, an original manuscript of Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata," and two sketch-books of Sir Joshua Reynolds. I tried to purchase a catalogue of this fine collection, but was told the same old story about all being sold, and more to be printed very soon, which means, perhaps, in ten years.

Lincoln's Inn is so called from Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who built a mansion here in the reign of Edward the First. Here formerly sat the Chancery Judges; here is the great School of Legislation, with the fine figures of thirty great lawgivers, from Moses down; and here is the oldest library in England, founded in 1497. Lincoln's Inn Fields, the largest of the London squares, with an area of about eleven acres, was once famous for the executions which occurred on the west side. The place is often prominently mentioned in English history, and readers of the Life of Charles Dickens will remember that he made frequent appointments for meetings here.

Our next stop is at the headquarters of General Booth, No. 101 Queen Victoria street, but the General had gone down the Thames to the farm of the Salvation Army. The secretary, however, tells us of the condition and present work of the army, and presses us to call the next day, but our engagements would not permit; so we said we might have to defer our meeting with the General until he visits Newport and Block Island next fall, as he told me he intended, when at Aden.

As we were passing St. Paul's cathedral, we noticed that a large crowd of people had assembled, and that many were passing into the church. Soon a carriage appeared, drawn by four white horses whose harnesses were heavily trimmed with gold, the vehicle being ornamented in the same way. The team was in charge of four men in livery, with Napoleon hats and short clawhammer coats adorned from collar to waist with the greatest profusion of gold lace I ever saw upon such garments. The carriage doors were opened, and out came four men who, we learned, were the Lord Mayor and his High Sheriffs. A similar team, but less elaborately decorated, had preceded this to clear the way. As we had a little time to spare we followed the party into the church through about such a crowd as we found at the Madeleine at Paris on Easter Sunday. We learned that this vast audience had assembled to celebrate the 238th anniversary of the organization of the "Sons of the clergy," so called, because all the original promoters happened to be sons of clergymen. It is a charitable association, which labors especially to relieve the wants of poor clergymen, their widows and children. In 1891 they gave donations to 321 clergymen in distressed circumstances; pensions and donations to 986 widows and single daughters of clergymen; and apprentice fees, outfits, and educational grants to 391 children of clergymen, 31 being orphans. No grant or pension is given or continued without satisfactory proof of personal merit and necessity.

We worked our way up the nave several hundred feet through a number of gates, hoping to be able to make our exit at the south, when ready to retire; but we found to our chagrin that we had to get back again to the place where we entered, on the west. Do our best, we could not get near enough to the platform to hear much of the sermon preached by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. The singing was rendered by a choir of 300 voices, and as the music floated through the long corridors, and echoed and reechoed in harmonic chords, the effect was grand. When we decided to leave, we had to plead earnestly before the official in charge of the gate at the west portico would consent to open it and let us pass.

This vast structure, originally planned in the form of a Greek cross, was built on the lines of a Latin cross, by favor of the Court party, which then leaned towards Roman Catholicism. The length from the grand portico to the east end is 510 feet, the breadth from the north to the south portico 282 feet, and the height of the western campanile tower 222 feet. The dome, unrivalled for beauty of outline, is 145 feet in exterior diameter. The total height from the pavement to the top of the cross surmounting the dome is 364 feet three inches. The building covers more than two acres of ground, and is the third largest church in Christendom, surpassed only by St. Peter's at Rome and the Cathedral of Milan. The big bell, or Great Paul, as it is called, weighs nearly seventeen tons, with a clapper seven feet nine inches long weighing 400 pounds. The note is E flat. The clock has two faces, each nearly 20 feet in diameter. The minute hand is nine feet, eight inches long. The pendulum, which beats once in two seconds, is sixteen feet long, and carries a ball weighing 168 pounds.

Many are the beautiful statues and paintings to be seen here, but nothing struck us more forcibly than the statue before the Grand Entrance, of Queen Anne with England, France, Ireland, and America at her feet. I do not know how Irishmen and Frenchmen regard this statue, but we were not sorry to learn that the old wits made fun of the image when it was set up. From the fact that, facing it, at the corner of Ludgate Hill, was a much frequented tavern, some wag wrote—

"Queen Anne, Queen Anne, she's left in the church
Her face to the gin-shop, her back to the church."

Thursday, May 12, we drove a long distance to Charing Cross station, located in what was once considered the very heart of the city. The name came from a cross set up in what was then the village of Charing by Edward I. in 1290, in memory of his first wife, Eleanor of Castile. On the place where the cross stood is now a statue of Charles I. We purchased tickets for Woolwich, but by some mistake got on the wrong train and stopped at Greenwich, the old starting point for longitude in the observations we used to take at sea. We at once visited the Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital, and how much it added to our pleasure in looking at the many fine works of art to have a good descriptive catalogue for consultation. The Great Hall is 100x56 feet, and 50 feet high, with an upper hall of large size, and smaller rooms all filled with grand paintings, statues and curiosities, nearly all of naval heroes, noted battles on the sea, and famous ships. I was literally in my element, and only wish I had space to tell what we saw in full. Among the paintings which most attracted us were "Napoleon on board the Bellerophon at Plymouth," "Death of Captain James Cook, at Owyhee, 14th February 1779," "The Battle of Algiers, 27th August 1816," several battles of Nelson and the scene at his death on the "Victory," a portrait of Rear Admiral Sir Alexander John Ball, Bart. and "Christopher Columbus, Admiral of Spain." But pictures of engagements with American frigates were conspicuous by their absence. There were many fine models of vessels and their furnishings. Among the most interesting were those of boats, lifeboats, rafts and other life-saving apparatus, a model of "The Great Harry" of 1514, "View of Woolwich Dockyard" and eighteen crayon portraits of South Sea chieftains sketched by Wm. Hodges, who accompanied Capt. Cook. Of relics the most important were those of Nelson and Sir John Franklin, the latter including those recovered by Dr. Rae in 1854, and 33 different articles found by Lieut. Schwatka, U. S. N., a few years ago. Schwatka found some of these at Irving Bay, Hayes River, Starvation Cave, Lake Felix, and others were given him by the Esquimaux. They consisted of knives, forks, spoons, scissors, a bead purse, a small canvas bag, coils of rope, buttons, a sailor's belt and sheath for a knife, a tin cup, etc. We passed reluctantly from room to room, sorry that our time was limited; and, as in the marine gallery at Paris, not so large as this, I thought more than once of my old friend Lawton Coggeshall. How I would have liked to spend a week with him here!

While resting in the park, the great black ball dropped from the pole of the observatory, and we set our watches at one o'clock, Greenwich time. As we lunched at the Grand Duke Hotel, near by, we were waited upon by an English gentleman about 75 years old, who was the proprietor, I think. On rising from the table, I offered him half a sovereign, which, as usual here, had to be carried out on the street to be changed. As he handed me the change, I thanked him and put it in my pocket. Said he with solemn gravity, "An' you are not going to remember the water?" "Oh! yes," said I, "but I want you first to go down to the corner of the street and show me which car to take for Woolwich, as I have decided not to go on the steam cars, although I have a ticket." "Come with me," said he with great politeness, and soon, with his fee stowed away, he bade us a most courtly good-bye, and we sped away on the roof of the tramcar, some three miles and a half past large buildings on the one hand and forests of masts along the docks on the other side.

At the arsenal we presented the permits which Mr. Lincoln had obtained from the War Office, and after registering our names, nationality and business, were furnished with a guide. I told him, as we started, that we were short of time, and desired him to show us only the most important things. "Why," was the astonished reply, "this establishment covers 100 acres of ground, and you ought not to think of examining it in less than a day." We told him we appreciated the truth of his statement, but could not change our plans.

He first showed us through the rooms where cartridges, shells, and other projectiles are made. The shells are first filled with 520 leaden bullets, about ten to a pound, and then hot rosin is poured in to make them solid for shooting. The workmen stopped several machines and explained their operation. In the foundry are several furnaces, one of which can melt seventeen tons of metal. The men were just preparing to make a casting of five tons of steel, and handed us green glasses that we might look on without discomfort from the blinding glare.

One room 300 feet long seemed piled from floor to ceiling with bales of the various parts of harnesses, even the ceiling being strung full of chain tugs and similar articles.

Our guide showed us next what he called the largest trip-hammer in the world, although I think Krupp has a larger one. Nearby is a huge traveling crane which will raise 1000 tons. In the department where the great guns are made, the processes of building up from wrought-iron bars, boring, rifling, etc., are explained. One cannon, said to be the largest ever made, is 43 feet long, weighs 111 tons, requires 667 pounds of powder for a charge, and carries a projectile weighing 1800 pounds a distance of twenty miles. There are several of the next smaller size, weighing 67 tons each, 36 feet long, requiring 700 pounds of powder, and carrying a projectile of 1400 pounds some twelve miles. We were shown a projectile from one of these guns which had been fired 43 feet into a solid pile of white oak timbers. There are in all 25,000 pieces of ordnance, besides other warlike stores in proportion.

In one series of large rooms are made the tools and machinery in use throughout the works, and here alone one might spend more than one day with profit. An electric road winds round, through, and between the many buildings to transport the raw material and finished products. 10,000 men are regularly employed here, and in times when war seems imminent, the number is increased to 15,000.

We leave by tramway car, and are soon at the office of Messrs. Siemens, Bros. & Co., near Charlton Pier. On presenting our permits, a very pleasant and accommodating German who speaks English, and seems to have all the details of the great establishment at his tongue's end, is appointed to show us around. He told us that the plant includes buildings actually covering seven acres and a half of land, where 3,000 men are often employed at one time, to say nothing of other large plants owned by the brothers in Berlin, St. Petersburg and elsewhere. The firm has but one competitor in the world, a Greenwich corporation whose works are much smaller. Our guide took us through every department from the room where rubber, as imported, is first cut into small pieces to the place where they store submarine cables a thousand miles or more in length, composed of any desired number of insulated copper wires. Here our Block Island cable was made, and the German could describe it as well as I, although it had been a special job of no great comparative magnitude. It is needless to say that it was of absorbing interest to watch the various processes, although the men were not engaged upon any one cable that day, being busy in preparing material ahead in anticipation of large orders in the immediate future. Imagine the eight large tanks, either of which will hold 600 miles of the largest Atlantic cable, submerged for testing! Then, if all is right, the cable is reeled on board the company's steamer Faraday, 360 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 36 feet deep, with 5,000 tons register. She was designed by Dr. William Siemens, was launched in February, 1874, by Mitchell & Co., of Walker, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and can carry 1700 miles of cable.

This company made all the Atlantic cables. They also make all kinds and sizes of electric wire, telegraph machines, dynamos, and the tools used in their work. They, too, have an electric road for handling materials, and are about to establish an electrical station furnishing power for turning all their shafting. This will not be the only manufactory in which power is transmitted by electricity, but the experiment will be so gigantic that it will naturally suggest many improvements in such transmission to the minds of able men whose lives have been spent largely in the study of this subtle force and its utilization. Without going further into detail in describing these works at Woolwich, I will merely add that I have never before seen a large business conducted in such an orderly, methodical manner. Whether a room is full of machinery or odds and ends, everything is clean and in order. The sun was quenching his fires in the western waters as our train bore us back to that

"Mighty mass of brick, and smoke, and shipping,
Dirty and dusky, but as wide as eye can reach."

"Amidst the forestry
Of masts, a wilderness of steeples peeping—
A huge dun cupola, like a foolscap crown
On a fool's head—and there is London town."

To be continued.

Decay of the Teeth

Arises from various causes, but principally it may be attributed to early neglect or the indiscriminate use of tooth powders and pastes which give a momentary whiteness to the teeth while they corrode the enamel. The timely use of that delicate aromatic toothwash, Fragrant SOZODONT, will speedily arrest the progress of decay, harden the gums, and impart a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes those ravages which people sustain in their teeth from the use of sweet and acid articles.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

Mrs. Timid: "Did you ever find a man under the bed?" Mrs. Bluff: "Yes; the night we thought there were burglars in the house I found my husband there."

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

"Why, Tommy Jones, shame on you! You didn't say all your prayers." "Papa said I might leave out our daily bread while mamma went to cooking school!"

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Use HUYLER'S COCOA for Breakfast and Supper, pure and healthful, and their FAMILY CHOCOLATE for drinking and cooking, cakes, puddings, creams, etc.

NOTICE.—Pronounce the word "Hough" as if spelled "Huff" when calling for Dr. Hough's Cough and Lung Balsam. Cures coughs, colds, croup or whooping cough. Try it. All medicine dealers sell it.

The Pulpit and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. Shrout, pastor United Brethren church, Blue Mound, Kan., says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound and well, gaining 36 lbs. in weight."

Arthur Love, Manager Love's Funny Folks Combination, writes: "After thorough trial and convincing evidence, I am confident that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption beats 'em all and cures when everything else fails." Free trial bottles at C. M. Cole's Drug store. Regular sizes 50c. and $1.00.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters, and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., has five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by C. M. Cole's Drug Store.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the world there is but one cure, Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe that they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O. 4-24-cm

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Chas. M. Cole.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Johnny (calling down stairs):—"Oh, ma, pa has lost his collar button."

Ma:—"Well, hurry and take the parrot out of the room, and hang the cage in the lower hall."

"Only one word, Gladys!" he pleaded. "One little word!"

The young woman looked at the slender-shanked youth on his knees before her, and she opened her beautiful lips and softly said, "Rats!"—Chicago Tribune.

YOUNG MAN.—"Mother, you say how much I will lose by marrying a girl so far below me in social standing as Clara, but then just think of how much she will gain, and it will all be in the family."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PEOPLE FIND

That it is not wise to experiment with cheap compounds purporting to be blood-purifiers, but which have no real medicinal value. To make use of any other than the old standard AYER'S Sarsaparilla—the Superior Blood-purifier—is simply to invite loss of time, money, and health. If you are afflicted with Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Running Sores, Tumors, or any other blood disease, be assured that

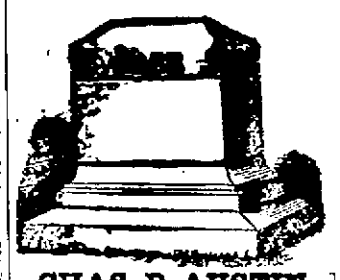
It Pays to Use

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and AYER'S only. AYER'S Sarsaparilla can always be depended upon. It does not vary. It is always the same in quality, quantity, and effect. It is superior in combination, proportion, appearance, and in all that goes to build up the system weakened by disease and pain. It searches out all impurities in the blood and expels them by the natural channels.*

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you



CHAS. P. AUSTIN,

Stone Cutter, Monumental and Building Work,

cor. FAREWELL & WALNUT Sts.

NEWPORT, R. I.

NEWPORT STONE WORKS.

H. G. BURNS, Prop'r.

GRANITE WORK

of every description, including all kinds of

BUILDING & MONUMENTAL WORK.

A good stock of BLUE STONE constantly on hand.

42 Long Whf., foot Whittier Ave.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

H. A. Heath & Co.,

JEWELERS,

162 THAMES STREET.

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

Souvenir Spoons,

comprising

The Old Stone Mill, Newport
The Lime Rocks, Newport
The Dumplings, Jamestown
Casino, Narragansett Pier
Mohegan Bluffs, Block Island

E. B. HARRINGTON

—HAVING—

[Purchased Controlling Interest]

—IN THE—

NEWPORT

Transfer Express Company,

Desires to call attention of the public to its unequalled facilities for local express business. This company has the

Exclusive Privilege

of collecting checks for delivery of baggage, on all trains and steamers arriving in Newport.

—ALSO OF—

CHECKING BAGGAGES

—AT THE—

RESIDENCE to DESTINATION.

It has desirable storage warerooms at reasonable rates.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave.

Branch Offices, 272 Thames Street, N. Y. Freight Depot R. R. Line. Newport, R. I., June 1st, 1892. 54

Water.

ALL PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residences or place of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro' Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Persistent Ghost.

Huntington, Long Island, is in a ferment over the appearance of a ghost. Mrs. Truman Brown died some months ago from a cancer, and during the past few weeks she has been haunting her husband. She comes in the night and wakes him and gazes at him reproachfully, but will say nothing to him. He tried to talk to her; then he tried to catch her; then he drew a revolver and shot her, but all to no purpose. She still comes to visit him and has taken to bringing another ghost along with her. He shot them both, but they stood their ground until he tried to lay hands on them, when they vanished, only to return the next night. He is in despair and his neighbors are intensely excited.

Four persons were drowned in Warren river last Sunday. They were members of a picnic party, and, with five others, had gone out in a rowboat, when the boat was capsized.

The command of schooner Bertha, which was made vacant by the accidental death of Captain Macy at Jamestown last week, has been given to Captain Brewer, of Westerly.

Mrs. Lavinia Fillmore, relict of Rev. Glezen Fillmore, a former President of the United States, celebrated her 105th birthday, August 13th, at Clarence, N. Y.

It is unfortunate that people do not have the same faculty of getting out of trouble that they have of getting out of work.

PLEASE

RETURN MY

GRAIN BAGS.

A. A. BARKER,

162 & 164

BROADWAY.

A. C. TITUS & CO.

BARGAINS.

BARGAINS!

In order to make room for our large line of

FALL STOCK

purchased, we will, for the next 10 days, offer our line of

SUMMER GOODS,

at a greatly reduced price. This is a RARE opportunity and should not be overlooked by any one in need of

Household Furniture

A. C. TITUS & CO.,

225 to 229 Thames Street.

WE MUST HAVE MONEY

Warm Weather the Cause of All the Trouble!

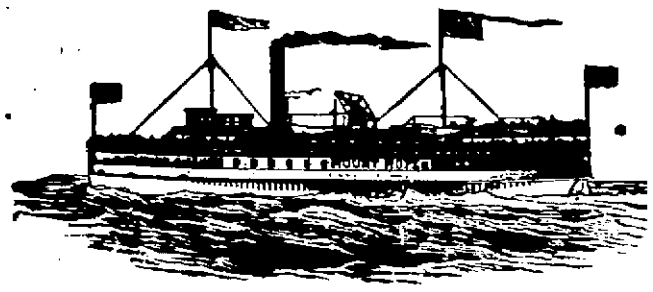
Horse Blankets, Robes, Gents' Underclothing, Socks, Gloves and Mittens at Cost, for Two Weeks.

CARPENTER'S, 201 Thames Street.

BLOCK ISLAND EXCURSIONS.

1882. SEASON 1892.

Newport to Block Island,



By Steamer MOUNT HOPE.

Commencing Saturday, July 2, and until further notice, steamer Mount Hope will make excursions from Newport to Block Island every TUESDAY and SATURDAY. Leave Newport at 10:30 A. M.; leave Block Island at 3 P. M.

FRIDAY EXCURSIONS.

Commencing July 1, steamer Mount Hope will leave Newport at 10:15 A. M. every Friday; leave Block Island at 3 P. M. Three excursions each week.

EXCURSION TICKETS { Newport to Block Island and return, 75c. One way fare, 50c. Children under twelve years, half price.

Boat leaves Old Colony Steamboat Co.'s north wharf all trips.

7-2 D. C. LAWTON, Agent.

MIDDLETOWN.

COURT OF PROBATE.—The Court of Probate was in session at the Town Hall on Monday afternoon. All the members were present and the following named matters were considered and disposed.

Lydia E. Peckham, on her petition, was appointed administratrix on the estate of her late father, Abraham Peckham, and was required to give bond in the sum of $15,000 with Adaline and Matilda M. Southwick as sureties. On this estate David Coggeshall, Albert A. Anthony and Clark T. Barker were appointed appraisers.

An inventory of the personal estate of Hannah F. Allen was allowed and ordered recorded.

The petition of James R. Chase and others to appoint George R. Chase administrator on the estate of Amarintha R. Chase and the petition of Ida M. Brown to be appointed administrator on the estate of her late husband George A. Brown, Jr., were referred to the third Monday of September and notice ordered thereon.

IN TOWN COUNCIL.—One order on the dog fund was granted to Edward A. Brown and one to Thomas B. Buffum.

Joel Peckham, Collector of Taxes, submitted an account with the taxes of 1891 showing all town tax as paid into the treasury. This account was verified by receipts from the Town Treasurer, received and ordered on file. For collecting the taxes of 1891, the Collector was granted an order on the Town Treasurer for $102.00

Mr. Peckham as Collector of Taxes for 1892 was directed to give bond to the Town Treasurer in the sum of $10,000.00 with Joseph Coggeshall of Portsmouth and Charles Peckham of Middletown as sureties.

Andrew J. Carpenter and Robert Patterson were drawn Grand Jurors, and Cornelius Sullivan, J. Overton Peckham, Joseph S. Freeborn and William P. Buffum were drawn Petit Jurors to serve at the September term of the Supreme Court.

STONE CRUSHING.—Most of the session of the Council on Monday was occupied in considering whether action should be taken in the matter of crushing 5,000 tons more of stone under the authority of the vote of the town passed at the annual town meeting in April. There is quite a strong sentiment in the town against crushing any more stone at present and while it failed by only one vote of defeating the proposition in April it has exerted some influence upon the Council, and so much so that two members of the Council, Messrs. A. Herbert Ward and Isaac A. Sherman, were anxious to defer action. The other three members of the Council thought differently and being a majority thereof voted to proceed with the crushing. Specifications were prepared and adopted and it was decided to advertise for proposals. This year the contractor will furnish the ledge and ground for dumping the stone after it is broken. The stone is also to be screened which will increase the cost on 5,000 tons about $500. It is thought, however, that the process of screening will enhance the value of the stones and render them better adapted for application to the highways. Mr. Gardner C. Luther was present on Monday and offered to crush and screen the stone for $1.10 per ton provided the town furnish the ledge. He made other offers, one for crushing, screening and carting on to the roads for $1.50 per ton. Mr. Luther has some of his fixtures used last year in readiness for service at the ledge of William F. Peckham and is better prepared for doing the work than anyone else. Proposals will be received until September 17, and be opened at the regular Council meeting on September 19.

LITTLE COMPTON.

At a meeting of the Town Council and Court of Probate, the following business was transacted:

Will of George S. Pierce proved and ordered recorded. Report of commissioners of insolvency presented, and notice ordered for a meeting at the next court on the estate of the late William T. Davol. Notice ordered on appointment of Sarah E. Brigham as administrator on the estate of Beriah W. Brigham. Account of Charles Brightman, executor on the estate of Thomas Brightman, postponed to next court. Frank B. Gifford and William O. Snell appointed truant officers at a salary of 25 cents an hour for time employed under the direction of the school committee. Pardon Brownell appointed a committee to pull up wild carrots in the cemetery and on the town lot. Bills allowed and orders for payment given: George T. Howard, surveyor $11; Messrs. Crosby and Dyer, mowing cemetery, $10; C. R. Brayton, legal service on the Seaconnet Railroad plans, $25.

New Advertisements

A GALA EVE

MUSIC

—AND—

FIREWORKS

At the Beach

—ON—

Tuesday Even'g Next,

Commencing at 8:15.

There will be a magnificent display of water and sky fireworks, consisting in part of Floating Lights, Water and Sky Rockets, Fountains, Water Serpents, Revolving Lance Wheels, Floral Shells Chinese Flyers, Parachute Rockets, etc.

Before and during the exhibition the Newport band will give one of its charming concerts from the deck of the steam tug Aquidneck, which has been chartered for the occasion, and which will be anchored off the pavilion.

Should the weather be unpleasant the exhibition will be postponed.

Street cars will make extra trips from Broadway during the evening. 8-20

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

Benefit & Waterman Sts., Providence,

Next Term Opens Sept 7, 1892.

Examinations for admission upon the common English branches, TUESDAY, Sept. 6, beginning at 9 A. M. Graduates of regular high schools admitted to advanced course, without examination. Young men should be seventeen years of age, at least; young women sixteen. Catalogues sent upon application.

8-20-3w WM. E. WILSON, Principal.

New Advertisements

TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN.

Proposals for Crushing 5000 Tons of Stone.

Town Clerk's Office of Middletown, R. I. August 15, A. D. 1892.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until Saturday, September 17, 1892, at nine o'clock A. M., for crushing and screening within the municipal limits of Middletown of 5000 tons of stone at some ledge therein to be provided and secured by contractor according to specifications adopted by the Town Council of said Middletown this day, and to be seen at this Office.

Proposals must state price per ton for crushing and screening 5000 tons and also price per ton for crushing and screening a smaller quantity, not less than 2000 tons.

Said Town Council hereby reserves the right to reject any and all of said proposals and to require bond of contractor to insure due execution of contract.

By order and in behalf of said Town Council.

8-20-3w. ALBERT L. CHASE, Clerk.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

BY AUTHORITY of a decree of the Court of Probate of the city of Newport, in Rhode Island, the undersigned as Guardian of the person and estate of Harriet W. James, minor, of said Newport, will sell at public auction on Monday, September 12th, 1892, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises hereinafter described, all the right, title and interest of the said Harriet, in and to that parcel of real estate with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in said Newport, and bounded Northerly on Bridge street, Easterly by land late of the late Job S. Eldred, Southerly on land late of the late Nancy Murphy, and Westerly on land late of the late Thomas Gladding and land of John W. Murphy.

WILLIAM P. CARR, Guardian.

8-20-1w

INDUSTRIAL

Trust Company,

57 Westminster Street,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

CAPITAL, $750,000

Transacts a general Banking and Trust Business.

Interest paid on accounts subject to check.

Moneys also received on Participation Account.

Offers to Executors Administrators and Trustees, and to Women unaccustomed to the details of Business, as well as Religious and Benevolent Institutions, convenient facilities for the transaction of their business.

Authorized by law to accept trusts and to act as executor, administrator, guardian, etc.

Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Assignees, depositing money or property of their estates with this Company are exempt by law from all personal liability.

DIRECTORS:

James M. Kimball, John P. Campbell, George L. Littlefield, Leander R. Peck, Joshua Willcur, Enos Lapham, Albert L. Calder, Newton D. Arnold, Sterns Hutchins, Henry R. Barker, Hezekiah Conant, Olney T. Inman, George T. Bliss, Henry B. Windship, William C. Gaboro, Geo. P. Wetmore, Samuel P. Colt, William R. Dupee, Horace M. Barns, Werren O. Arnold.

SAMUEL P. COLT, President.

ALBERT L. CALDER, Vice President.

J. M. ADDEMAN, Treasurer.

3-21

J. B. Barnaby & Co.

Have purchased of

MR. WM. H. ASHLEY

his interest in the

CLOTHING BUSINESS,

—AT—

20 South Main Street, Fall River,

And will close out the stock at 50 cents on a dollar. 7-23

For Sale,

SEVERAL GOOD

WORK HORSES

SUITABLE FOR

Farmers, Teamsters

—OR—

Dragmen.

H. A. Thorndike,

65 & 67 Bridge Street

Apply from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

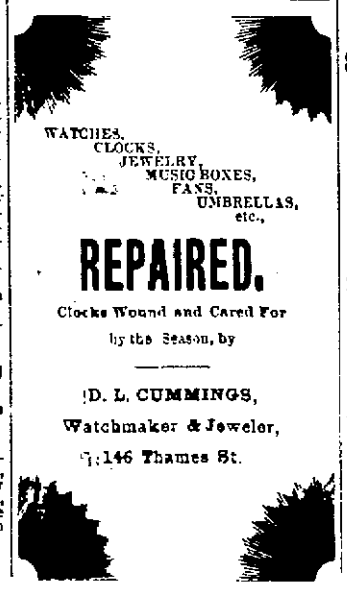
Watermelons!!!!

ON ICE

—AT—

T. E. Sherman's,

122 BROADWAY.



WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, MUSIC BOXES, FANS, UMBRELLAS, etc.,

REPAIRED.

Clocks Wound and Cared For by the Season, by

D. L. CUMMINGS,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

146 Thames St.

New Advertisements

Newport Casino.

Morning Concerts

On and after July 4th, from 11 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.

Music and Dancing,

CASINO THEATRE,

Monday and Friday Evenings, beginning July 4th, from 9:30 to 12:30.

Sunday Evening Concerts,

On and after July 10th, from 8 to 10 P. M.

MUSIC by Mullaly's Orchestra.

7-2 JOSEPH BARRETT, Sup't.

PICNICS

AND CLAMBAKES,

Southwick's Grove on Forest Avenue,

THREE MILES FROM NEWPORT.

One of the pleasantest places on the Island for a party. No liquors allowed on the grounds and no parties on Sundays. For terms apply to

Mrs. C. A. SOUTHWICK, at the Grove.

7-16-7w

STOCKS WANTED.

First National Bank stock.
National Bank of Rhode Island stock.
Newport National Bank stock.
Aquidneck National Bank stock.
National Exchange Bank stock.
New England Commercial Bank stock.
Newport & Wickford Steamboat Co. stock.
Newport Gas Co. stock.
Newport Street Railway, common and preferred stock, by

JAMES H. BARNEY, Jr. & Co.,

Commission Brokers and Insurance Agents

301 1-2 Thames St.,

ROOMS 4, 5 & 6.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.

OUR

Summer Specialties.

We exhibit the following lines:

SUITS,

For City, Country, Seaside, Yachting, Boating and Outing wear.

Summer Coats,

separate or with vests to match.

Single or Double Breasted Vests,

of Wash Fabrics, in White and Fancy Duck, Flannel, Marseilles, etc.

FULL DRESS COATS,

VESTS & TROUSERS.

COACHMEN'S

Liveries.

BARTENDERS', BARBERS'

AND

Dentists' Coats and Aprons.

WAITERS', COOKS'

AND

Bakers' Coats,

in Single and Double Breasted.

BATH ROBES,

PAJAMAS,

HOUSE COATS

AND

SMOKING JACKETS.

White Duck Trousers,

BELTS & SASHES,

in great variety.

Washable Suits

for Boys, age 3 to 12 years.

WHITE DUCK,

WHITE LINEN,

FANCY STRIPE

Wash Suits,

IN

Short & Long Trousers.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 Thames St. 208

NEWPORT, R. I.

FOR SALE.

3 Good Side Spring Potato Wagons, One Horse.

Just the thing to cart potatoes in.

J. B. BACHELLER,

Commercial Whf, Box 116

NEWPORT, R. I.

New Advertisements

SPECIAL.

For Sale.

THE

Nathaniel Greene Place

Situated about 3 miles from Newport, containing about 10 acres. Most desirable place in vicinity of Newport for summer residence and farm combined.

Fine Old Mansion.

Beautiful Shade Trees.

Excellent Facilities for Yachting,

having a frontage of five-eighths of a mile on Narragansett Bay. Railroad station within five minutes' walk of house. Fine farming land, the place being occupied by present owner upwards of half a century, it formerly being the property of the Barings. The land is well adapted to raising grain. Fine pasturage for stock and a great place for poultry. The place should be seen to be appreciated. Easy terms.

DANIEL WATSON, Sole Agent, 235 Thames street, and Ferry wharf, Jamestown.

8-6

HIRSH'S

Bird Food,

THE

Cheapest and Best.

A Selected Mixture

Of Sicily canary seed, German rape and Hungarian millet seed with cuttle fish bone.

Birds can always be kept in health and song by the use of Hirsh's seeds,

10 cts. per package,

AT

LANDERS',

Bird Cages.

SQUARE

Brass Bird Cages,

For 73, 95 $1.23, $1.90, $2.25.

Palm Leaf Fans

For 2 and 3 cts. each.

An immense assortment of

Japanese Fans

For 5, 10, 19, 23, 34, 49c, up

The best and strongest

CAMP STOOL in the market,

for 25 cents, see them at

A. C. Landers,

167

Thames Street,

COVELL'S BLOCK,

H.W. LADD CO.

213-217 Westminster Street,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Summer Bargains!

They are to be found in every department, and they offer incomparable opportunities to shoppers.

Summer Jackets, Summer Suits, Shirt Waists, Light Dress Goods, with their wealth of attractive designs and colors, the wonderful productions in Wash Fabrics, Summer Silks, Summer Underwear, Summer Hosiery, Portieres and Upholstery, about everything in fact that is left on our counters from our summer openings may be bought now at greatly reduced prices—cost, in many instances.

This is the last of summer. We propose to clear things up accordingly.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

H. W. LADD CO.,

Providence, R. I.

Miscellaneous.

—BY—

THOS. BURLINGHAM,

Aquidneck Hall, 23 Mill Street.

AUCTIONEER.

Storage for furniture, pianos, oil paintings, etc., household furniture. Bankrupt stocks and job lots of merchandise bought for cash. Sale every Thursday at 10 A. M. 11-19

Office of the Probate Clerk of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, August 18th, A. D. 1892.

EDWARD NEWTON, Guardian of the person and estate of

EDWARD B. LINDLEY,

of full age, of said Newport, having this day filed in this office his petition in writing to the Court of Probate of said Newport, praying that his annual account with the estate of said Edward, accompanying said petition, may be examined, allowed and recorded, and said petitioner having applied to me to give notice thereof by advertising in the *Newport Mercury*

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

E. W. ATKINSON, Probate Clerk.

8-20

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 15th day of August, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Belle O. Weaver, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

THOMAS WEAVER,

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to her or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 5th day of September, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

E. W. ATKINSON, Probate Clerk

8-20

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., August 15, A. D. 1892.

JAMES R. CHASE and others, children and heirs-at-law of

AMARINTHA R. CHASE,

widow, late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate, present to this court their petition, in writing, praying that George R. Chase or some other suitable person be appointed administrator on the estate of said deceased, according to law.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 19th day of September next, A. D. 1892, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

8-20

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., August 15, A. D. 1892.

IDA M. BROWN, widow presents to this court her petition in writing, praying that she or some other suitable person be appointed administrator on the estate of her husband,

GEORGE A. BROWN, Jr.,

late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 19th day of September next, A. D. 1892, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

8-20

At the Court of Probate, of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 8th day of August, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWARD B. WILLIAMS, Gurdian of the person and estate of

THOMAS R. WILLIAMS,

of Newport, of full age, presents his account with the estate of said Thomas R., and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 29th day of August, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

E. W. ATKINSON, Probate Clerk.

8-13

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 8th day of August, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE COMMISSIONERS heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims of the creditors on the estate of

EDWARD T. SIMPSON,

late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, present their report:

It is ordered that the consideration of said report be referred to Monday, the 29th day of August, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

E. W. ATKINSON, Probate Clerk.

8-13

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed executor of the last will and testament of RICHARD C. REYNOLDS, late of Tiverton, and formerly of Little Compton, R. I., deceased, and that he has qualified himself to act in said capacity by giving bond as required by law. He therefore requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them to him for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

H. F. MANCHESTER, Executor.

Tiverton, Aug. 9, 1892.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the estate of JOSEPH BRADFORD, late of said Newport, deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Administrator.

Newport, R. I., August 6, 1892.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, March 5, A. D. 1892.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, within and for the County of Newport, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1892, and returnable to the March term of said Court, A. D. 1892, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1891, in favor of William T. Swinburne and others, of the City of Newport, said County and State, plaintiffs, and against Hiram Murray, of the City of Newport, County and State aforesaid, defendant, I have this day at 20 minutes past 11 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant, Hiram Murray, had on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1891, at 45 minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to certain lots or parcels of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Easterly on Coggeshall avenue 73 9-12 feet, Southerly on land late of J. F. Bailey and Alfred Smith 300 feet, Westerly on land late of J. Alfred Hazard 73 9-12 feet, Northerly on land late of J. Alfred Hazard 300 feet. Also a parcel of land with all the buildings thereon standing, bounded Southerly on Casey court, Westerly on land of James Casey, Northerly on other land now or late of said Murray, Easterly on land late of J. F. Bailey and Alfred Smith, containing 2500 feet of land. Also a parcel of land with all the buildings thereon standing, bounded Northerly on State street 31 feet, Easterly on land late of Perry Sherman 90 feet, Southerly on land late of William S. Vose 33 feet, and Westerly on land late of Charles B. Russell 77 feet. Also a parcel of land with all the buildings thereon standing, bounded Easterly on Spring street 56 feet, Southerly on Cannon street 115 feet, Westerly on land of Nathan B. Hammett, deceased, 56 feet, and Northerly on other lands late of said Nathan B. Hammett 115 feet, be the same more or less, and

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a public auction to be held in front of the State House in said City of Newport in said county on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1892, at 12.30 o'clock P. M., for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses if sufficient.

WM. LOVIE TILLEY, Deputy Sheriff.

5-14-4w

NEWPORT, R. I., June 6, A. D. 1892.

NEWPORT, SC.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1892, at the same hour and place of sale above named.

WM. LOVIE TILLEY, Deputy Sheriff.

6-11